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Herald Tribune

INTERNATIONAL

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

The World's Daily Newspaper ** Paris, Thursday, October 10, 1996 No. 35,338

TODAY: HEALTH SCIENCE Breakdown and Page 14

Bavaria Begins Ouster Of Yugoslav Refugees

First of 350,000 Who Fled the Civil War Are Deported From Munich to Sarajevo

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

MUNICH — Conservative southern Bavaria has become the first German state to embark on a program of forcible expulsion of Bosnian war refugees, deporting a 29-year-old man Wednesday described as a convicted sex offender.

Beyond the high-profile and politically charged expulsion by air to Sarajevo, however, hundreds if not thousands more Bosnian war refugees faced a quieter deportation.

They are caught between a state bureaucracy intent on their departure and an uncertain journey to a land that does not offer homes, jobs or much of a welcome.

Even as the unidentified Bosnian — who was said to have been given a suspended 18-month jail term in 1995 for sexual offenses — was being expelled, the mayor of the Bosnian town of Tuzla, Selim Belsagic, was issuing an emotional appeal to German authorities to hold off on repatriations.

U.S. begins its troop withdrawal from Bosnia. Page 10.

"You cannot solve the problem simply by chasing people out," Mr. Belsagic said in Bonn.

Since 1992, Germany has provided sanctuary for about 350,000 refugees from the former Yugoslavia.

About 320,000 of them are from Bosnia, and many of those are Muslims who grew up in towns and villages now under the control of Bosnian Serbs, who will not accept them back.

But since the signing of the Dayton peace agreement last year, German states chafing under the financial burden of supporting the refugees have been pressing for their departure.

Last August, the 16 federal states and the Interior Ministry in Bonn agreed to a three-phase program to repatriate the refugees — either voluntarily or by force — beginning with criminals, single people and childless couples. They are to leave Germany between now and March.

Of the 16 states, only 4 — Bavaria, Thuringia, Baden Wurttemberg and Berlin — said they would immediately enforce the decree, brushing aside protests from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other relief agencies that Bosnia could not receive them.

The agreement came into effect on Oct. 1 and, for people like Fikreta Hafizovic, 36, a social worker, and Mohammed Kobic, 61, a journalist, it translated into small pieces of paper from state offices, telling them to leave Germany by midnight on Oct. 15 or face expulsion.

For Mr. Kobic, deportation to Bosnia would mean abandoning the tiny room in a refugee hostel that has been home

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Tsugufumi Matsumoto/The Associated Press

REALLY RUNNING FOR OFFICE — Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto and security guards sprinting for his limousine in Tokyo as he followed a minute-by-minute schedule of campaigning for votes in Tokyo on Wednesday. The campaign in Japan opened Tuesday and ends in general elections Oct. 20.

EU Silenced Early Fears Of 'Mad Cow' Health Risk

Scientist Was Warned Months Before Crisis; Cover-Up Is Denied

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — The European Commission sought to silence a German scientist who warned about a risk to human health from "mad cow" disease more than one year before Britain admitted a probable hazard, an investigating committee of the European Parliament disclosed Wednesday.

The revelation provided hard evidence in support of allegations that European officials sought to hush up concerns about the disease, bovine spongiform encephalopathy, to protect Europe's beef market.

Commission spokesmen, however, denied Wednesday that any attempt had been made to cover up the risk to human health.

Arpad Somogyi, the director of the German federal institute for consumer protection, told the parliamentary committee he became concerned that the disease could infect humans when evidence that mice, sheep, goats, cats and pigs could be infected was presented at a Berlin symposium in December 1993.

He said he argued in the Union's scientific veterinary committees and at a UN veterinary organization for an immediate ban on exports of British beef from animals born before 1991.

The commission's director-general for agriculture, Guy Legras, protested to the German Health Ministry about Mr. Somogyi's warnings in a letter in early October 1994.

He wrote, "I find it quite unacceptable that officials of a national government should seek to undermine community law in this way, particularly on such a sensitive subject." The letter was made public by the parliamentary committee.

"The persons concerned have had their opportunity in the community committees to debate their opinions," he continued in the letter. "These have been rejected by the vast majority of EU experts. I would ask you therefore to ensure that this debate is not continued, particularly in an international forum."

Reimer Boege, the head of the parliamentary committee, said he regarded the letter as an improper attempt to stifle dissent. He said the committee was likely to recall Mr. Legras, who appeared before the panel last week, as well as Farm Commissioner Franz Fischler and his predecessor, Rene Steichen.

"It's very important to get back confidence," Mr. Boege said. "The only way now is to find the truth."

A spokesman for Mr. Fischler dismissed the suggestion of a cover-up. The EU scientific veterinary committee unanimously agreed to reject a ban on British beef exports at the time, he said. He added that Mr. Somogyi was only an unofficial participant at the meetings of the independent committee.

Nevertheless, the disclosure Wednesday threatened to complicate efforts to restore consumer confidence in beef by casting fresh doubt on the integrity of the commission, the EU agency responsible for combating "mad cow" disease and ensuring food safety.

That could prolong the slump in demand for beef, which has fallen by more than 25 percent in some countries, and increase the economic fallout from the disease. Since March, the EU and its 15 member countries have committed at least 3 billion European Currency Units to propping up the industry by buying up surplus beef and aiding farmers.

The difficulty for anyone investigating the cow disease was underlined separately Wednesday by Charles Weissmann, a Zurich University professor who has specialized in study of the disease.

Mr. Weissmann said he believed the human health risk was confined to people who had been exposed to offal from infected animals prior to 1990, when a number of measures were taken to combat the disease.

But because the disease could be passed from cows to calves, and animals could carry it without developing symptoms, he said it was unlikely to disappear naturally by the year 2001, as a recent Oxford University study suggested.

Dole Disclaims 'Bozo' Gibe, But Some See Tactical Shift

By Brian Knowlton
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Bob Dole sought Wednesday to play down his reference to President Bill Clinton as "Bozo," a television clown, but analysts spoke of a dramatic sharpening of tactics by the Republican candidate, who trails badly in the polls with the presidential election just a month away.

Questioned about the "Bozo" comment during a campaign stop, Mr. Dole said: "I didn't call him that. I simply just repeated what somebody said." He added, "I don't say things like that."

But Mr. Dole turned away when asked whether he might want to apologize to Mr. Clinton for the comment. He made the remark Tuesday while campaigning in Lyndhurst, New Jersey, in reply to a man who yelled out, "Please get Bozo out of the White House."

The signs are increasing of a harsher stance by Mr. Dole and his aides since the Kansan's debate against Mr. Clinton on Sunday, analysts agree. This is a classic response, political scientists say, for a candidate trailing badly shortly before an election. But it is a clear departure in a campaign where both candidates had, up to now, generally kept their gloves on.

"It is a massive change of strategy," said Samuel Popkin, a professor of political science at the University of California in San Diego.

Up to now, said Mr. Popkin, who was a pollster for the Clinton campaign in 1992, "this has been less negative than any presidential campaign since 1984."

That is beginning to change, he and others said.

In an interview Tuesday evening with CBS News, Mr. Dole said he had "no comment" when asked if his Democratic opponent was "ethically and morally deserving" to be president. But he added: "I think you'd be right to say I'm troubled by it."

A new radio advertisement being broadcast by the Dole campaign contends that the former Senate majority leader has a "strong moral center." It takes the Clinton administration to task for opposing a ban on a certain kind of late-term abortion, proposing condom distribution in school-based clinics and supporting homosexuals in the military.

"America suffers from a moral crisis," the announcer in the Dole ad says. "But the problem isn't in your house. It's in the White House. Bill Clinton's White House."

Mr. Dole, who alternated between

See DOLE, Page 11

Japan's Savers Reap, Well, Not Much

Effort to Spur Economy Brings Hard Times to Those Living on Interest

By Sheryl WuDunn
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Gone are the days when Hisashi Ishigaki could spend the fruits of his bank savings on home repairs and new shirts. Now, the interest barely buys a cup of tea.

True, Mr. Ishigaki, 67, a retired auto engineer, siphoned off some of his $100,000 in savings to pay down his mortgage and buy a new car. But these days, rock-bottom interest rates are barely keeping pace with inflation, and so his savings are evaporating quickly.

"I look at my bank account, and you know, we get interest about twice a year, and I say, 'What on earth is this?' " Mr. Ishigaki said.

"You can't say it's just interest, that it's just a small bit of money. We need it to live on. It's a matter of life or death."

For decades, ordinary Japanese have been parking their money in the bank and watching it grow, often doubling in 12 years. Today, though, the Japanese are eking out only 0.25 percent. Put another way, the same Japanese saver who reaped $2,500 annually on a $50,000 deposit for most of the 1980s, when interest rates were above 5 percent, now collects only $125.

The main reason for the cascade in rates is the government's effort to pump up the faltering Japanese economy with cheap money for both industry and consumers. After stagnating since the speculative bubble burst in the early 1990s, the economy sailed ahead in the first quarter of this year, expanding at a 12.2 percent rate, only to shrink in the second quarter at a 2.9 percent annual rate.

But what is good for the economy can

See SQUEEZE, Page 11

Chinese Characters: An Original Way to Spell Disney

By Steven Mufson
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — Move over, Mickey Mouse. Lion King, beware! Soccer Boy is coming to kick his way into the hearts of Chinese children — and rid China of foreign cartoon characters' evil influences.

Torn between the rigors of studying and the desire to play soccer, the new cartoon character Soccer Boy plays his way onto the Chinese national team under the stern, authoritarian guidance of his coach. The coach's formula — obedience and teamwork — helps Soccer Boy and his teammates overcome the laziness and lack of discipline that plagues the spoiled kids, or "little emperors," growing up in the era of China's one-child policy. The soccer kids gradually win the support of family, friends and, eventually, the entire nation.

The first four comic book installments of Soccer Boy's 60-part saga were unveiled by the Sichuan Children's Publication Press at a children's book fair last week in Beijing. If the plot smacks of a political parable for modern China, it's no accident.

The saga is part of the publishing house's answer to a request from China's president and Communist Party chief, Jiang Zemin, who earlier this year exhorted animators to "foster the lofty idea of working hard to invigorate China and train its youth into a new generation with lofty ideals, moral integrity, a good education and a strong sense of discipline."

That is something many Chinese critics think Chinese kids are not getting from the Japanese and Disney cartoons that dominate the airwaves and bookstalls.

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Peter Dejong/The Associated Press

THEY AIM TO BE READY — Palestinian police acting out both sides in a riot control exercise in Nablus on Wednesday. A U.S. envoy said Israelis and Palestinians were making a "serious" negotiating effort. Page 8.

AGENDA

UN Balks at 'Oil-for-Food' in Iraq

UNITED NATIONS, New York (Reuters) — The United Nations is not yet satisfied that minimum conditions exist in northern Iraq for the start of an "oil-for-food" plan, Chinmaya Gharekhan, UN undersecretary-general, said Wednesday.

He was referring to the deal signed in May for the sale of $2 billion worth of Iraqi oil over six months to buy badly needed food, medicine and other humanitarian goods.

Speaking to reporters after briefing the Security Council in private, he said the secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali, would like to be able to report to the council as soon as possible that conditions were ripe for putting the plan into operation. We are not yet satisifed that we are there," he added.

Taleban Offensive Seems to Fall Short

Taleban said Wednesday that its forces had halted a counterattack by forces loyal to the army chief of Afghanistan's ousted government, but the Islamic militia seemed to have suffered a serious military setback.

As Taleban played down the fighting near the Salang Tunnel north of Kabul, two former enemies — the ousted president, Burhanuddin Rabbani, and Abdul Rashid Dustam, an Uzbek chieftain — were meeting to discuss an alliance. (Page 4)

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Ivory Coast	1,250 CFA	U.A.E.	10.00 Dirh
Jordan	1.250 JD	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$1.20

A French Village Honors Senegal's Hero of Postcolonialism

By Charles Trueheart
Washington Post Service

VERSON, France — Very soon, the schoolchildren were told, they would be in the presence of a great sage, one of the wisest men in the world. To the drumbeat of a tall tom-tom the sage appeared, white-haired and slight, and made his way carefully to his seat, his wife at his side.

Sitting in his overcoat, the old man listened impassively to plaudits, poems and an anthem, and then to some five hundred young voices singing him happy birthday. He nodded, clapped, but only smiled his thanks. Then he headed back home, just down the street, as hundreds of birthday balloons were hoisted into the cold gray sky.

Leopold Sedar Senghor turned 90 on Wednesday, and for this Normandy village, the tribute was a "family occasion," said Mayor Jean-Claude Rouault, a chance for the community to recognize its most august personage. Mr. Senghor, in retirement in their midst, is one of the living monuments of the century.

Mr. Senghor was one of the founders of postcolonial independent Africa. For its first 20 years, from 1960 to 1980, he was the president of Senegal, making him its George Washington, and its Tom Paine and Thomas Jefferson before that. It was he who wrote the lilting Senegalese national anthem that the French schoolchildren sang for him Wednesday.

Politics and nation-building were the undertakings of the second half of Mr. Senghor's life, but the evidence accumulating around him now may mark the first half of his life as the more important. His deeper influence may have been as a poet, thinker and pamphleteer who shaped the way a generation of Africans saw themselves, and the way others did too.

For the people of Verson, Mr. Senghor is not merely Mr. President, he is a member of the Academie Francaise. Mr. Senghor is that rare and always intriguing political specimen — the artist-intellectual as political actor.

Why Verson? Because this hamlet in Calvados, near Caen, is the home town of his wife, the redoubtable Paulette Senghor, whom he married in 1957. Of late, he has been less mobile, and his wife has been protective.

Acting through the Espace Senghor, a spacious year-old civic center and library where Wednesday's festivities took place, she declined requests to interview Mr. Senghor during the 90th birthday festivities, which will culminate in a Unesco trib-

See SENGHOR, Page 11

Female Genital Cutting / **Tradition Overwhelms Opposition**

A Harsh African Passage to Womanhood Endures

By Celia W. Dugger
New York Times Service

MAN, Ivory Coast — Marthe Bleu is 12, a shy, pretty girl with a heart-shaped face, dressed in flip-flops and a lacy white pinafore trimmed in pink satin.

But already her body is taking on the soft, rounded shape of womanhood. These days, she wants more than anything to do what she believes stands between her and being grown up. She wants to have her genitals cut off.

In the lament of pubescent girls everywhere, she says all her friends are getting ahead of her. Their parents have sent them into the woods where village women "cut what is down there," she said, gesturing to her lap.

After the rite, the girls are showered with gifts of money, jewelry and cloth. Their families honor them with sumptuous celebrations attended by hundreds of relatives and friends.

"It is the custom, and I want to respect it," she said.

The tradition of female genital cutting is woven into the everyday life of the Yacouba people here, just as it is for hundreds of ethnic groups in a wide band of 28 countries across Africa. In Man, it is part of a girl's dreams of womanhood, a father's desire to show off with a big party and a family's way of proving its conformity to social convention.

The rising chorus of international condemnation of this age-old practice, voiced in recent years from the podiums of United Nations assemblies in Vienna, Cairo and Beijing, echoes only faintly in places like Man, a tourist town deep in the interior.

On the coast, in Abidjan, capital of the Ivory Coast, and in other parts of Africa, the debate about female genital cutting is slowly moving into the public arena. Only in the last few years have African nations even begun measuring the prevalence of genital cutting as part of national health surveys or in other research.

In the Ivory Coast and the Central African Republic, 2 out of 5 women have been cut. In Togo, it is one in 8. In Sudan — the only country that already had reliable national estimates — it is 9 out of 10. In Mali, it is 93 percent.

"It looks like women in most countries are nearly as likely to undergo these procedures as their mothers and grandmothers," said Dara Carr, a researcher at Macro International Inc., the Maryland-based company that is assisting the countries in conducting the health surveys. "But there are some seeds of change."

In Sudan, the prevalence of the practice has dropped from 96 percent to 89 percent over the course of a decade, with a shift toward a less severe form of genital cutting. In Togo, a survey found that half of the mothers who had been cut want to spare their daughters. While three-quarters of the women in Mali favor continuing the practice, a majority in the Central African Republic want to end it.

In most of the countries where tens of millions of girls and women have been cut, organizations have sprung up to combat the practice. But the small, ill-financed groups are struggling within societies where men rule women's lives, and old people, including old women, rule the young.

There are, for example, Ivoirian laws against physical violence that could be used to stop the cutting, said Idrissa Fofana, a high-ranking official in the Justice Ministry. But the government has no interest in imposing them on unwilling families, antagonizing village chiefs and family elders.

Marielle Farrer/Saba

A 17-year-old girl undergoing circumcision in Samburu, Kenya. The tradition of female genital cutting is woven into the everyday life of hundreds of ethnic groups in a wide band of 28 countries across Africa.

"If there was a complaint from parents that their child had been excised against their wishes, the Justice Ministry could pursue the case," Ms. Fofana said. "But if there is no complaint, we cannot disturb the peace of the family and the village."

In Man, Marthe Bleu's father, Jean-Baptiste Bleu, said: "If your daughter has not been excised, the father is not allowed to speak at village meetings. No man in the village will marry her. It is an obligation." He added: "She has no choice. I decide. Her viewpoint is not important."

The Bleus have not yet chosen who will cut Marthe, but a few minutes from their home lives Madeleine Douan, 47, one of the local excisers.

She refused to show the ceremonial knife she uses, but brought out a long strand of metal bells and cloth sacks filled with bottle caps. While she cuts a group of 10 to 15 girls on the ground of the forest, other women shake the noisemakers, covering the cries of pain. Mrs. Douan explained that the girls must swear that they will not share the secrets of the rite with the uninitiated.

The purpose of the cutting, Mrs. Douan said, is to help insure a woman's fidelity to her husband and her family. If she has not been cut, Mrs. Douan added, a woman might think instead about her own sexual pleasure.

It is not known when, where or why the practice of female genital cutting originated. Scholars believe it started in Egypt or the Horn of Africa more than 2,000 years ago, and spread west across the continent with the migration of dominant tribes and civilizations.

Most prevalent among Muslims, the practice is also performed by Christians and followers of traditional African religions. It is more widespread among the illiterate, but is also common among the educated.

The practice involves amputating some or all of the external genitalia — the clitoris, the small genital lips and the large ones — diminishing a woman's ability to experience sexual pleasure. It can also cause serious health problems, including hemorrhaging and infection.

Typically, the cutting is done by traditional village women without anything to dull the pain. Sometimes, when midwives or nurses are brought in to do the job, they apply a local anesthetic.

Many believe that cutting helps ensure a girl's virginity before marriage, and fidelity afterward by reducing sex to a marital obligation. Often, people follow the custom simply because it has always been done.

In the Horn of Africa — Djibouti, Somalia, Sudan and parts of Ethiopia — the most severe and harmful form of cutting, called infibulation, is practiced. In this procedure, the clitoris and some or all of the small genital lips are cut away. Then an incision is made in the large lips so the raw surfaces can be stitched together, covering the urethra and most of the vagina. Only a tiny opening is left to pass urine and menstrual blood, said Nahid Toubia, a Sudanese surgeon who is an associate professor of clinical public health at Columbia University.

Infibulation comes with its own set of rationales. Some men say the artificial tightness heightens their sexual enjoyment. The smoothness of the scar is found esthetically beautiful. The stitching itself forms a chastity belt of flesh.

Economic realities underlie the practice of genital cutting. As women typically have no way to survive without a husband, parents insist on the rite so their daughters are marriageable.

"People do know the health risks," said Ellen Gruenbaum, a medical anthropologist at California State University, San Bernardino. "They have seen people get sick. On rare occasions, a girl might die. But you will not change people's minds by preaching to them or telling them they're primitive. They undertake the risks for reasons important to them."

After the cutting, more pain lies ahead. Women who have endured the more extreme forms of the practice have particularly agonizing deliveries. The scarring narrows the vaginal opening and makes the flesh inelastic, doctors and midwives say. The pressure of a baby's emerging head often causes grave tearing of the vagina.

Officials nevertheless remain reluctant to oppose the custom. In the Ivory Coast, they talked in interviews about the evils of genital cutting, but then conceded that their ministries have done little to put words into action.

The Ministry of Public Health is planning a campaign to educate people about the health consequences of the practice, often referred to here as excision and sometimes as female circumcision, but it still lacks the budget and staff to carry it out.

The Ivoirian government is loath to take on genital cutting, despite the existence of laws that could be used to stop it. There is generally great tolerance for traditions, and a reluctance to disturb the sometimes uneasy political balance.

The country's leading crusader against genital cutting, Tomam Constance Yai, said, "For our government, violence against women is not a public disturbance." Four years ago, she founded the Ivoirian Association for the Defense of Women's Rights, a small group that fights ingrained cultural practices like forced marriage, polygamy and genital cutting.

International pressure gives her group what little strength it has, she said. So far, the pressure mainly has taken the form of verbal denunciations at United Nations gatherings.

Some human rights groups maintain that Western governments should link foreign aid negotiations with progress on the issue. But in the Ivory Coast, diplomats from the United States, which provides no direct aid, and France, the country's former colonial ruler and biggest aid donor, are reluctant to press the Ivoirian government on the issue.

"It's a matter principally for local society to determine the extent to which these practices are to be tolerated," said Thomas G. Hart, a spokesman for the U.S. Embassy in Abidjan.

Emmanuel Gagniarre, a spokesman for the French Embassy in Abidjan, said: "This is a marginal problem. It's important, but to feed people is probably more important. I don't think it can be an issue when negotiations take place on aid provided to African countries."

In Man, a girl's rite of passage culminates in a day of joyous, enveloping pageantry. But the powerful pull of belonging to the group does not always overwhelm private doubts about the intimate consequences of the practice.

Jean-Baptiste Bleu, the waiter who plans to have his daughter cut, said he has slept with women who have not undergone the procedure. Without equivocation, he said, sex with an uncut woman is much better.

"She is happy, joyous," he said.

Still, he believes the cutting is a duty. His daughters must endure the rite courageously, without showing their pain or fear, he said.

His wife, Yvonne, said she will defer to his wishes, but she despises the practice because it deprives women of sexual sensitivity. She added, "The man makes the decisions about the children."

Meanwhile, womanhood beckons for 12-year-old Marthe. Genital cutting is the portal she must walk through to enter it.

"It's very difficult," she said, "but I want to do it."

A Toxic Site Becomes an Environmental Showcase

By Tom Kenworthy
Washington Post Service

COMMERCE CITY, Colorado — Few places in America have a more lethal and toxic history than the Rocky Mountain Arsenal.

In World War II, tons of mustard gas, chlorine gas, other chemical munitions and incendiary bombs were produced; after the war, chemical companies produced now-banned agricultural pesticides, and during the Cold War, this U.S. Army facility churned out nerve gas.

During those decades, the arsenal just northeast of Denver produced something else as well: a world-class dump of toxic waste, courtesy of the lax disposal methods of the time. The arsenal is now a Superfund site, with a $2 billion toxic waste cleanup extending well into the next century.

But even as workers in protective clothing swarm over the site and technicians decontaminate a billion gallons of groundwater a year, not far away fishermen cast for bass in the refuge's catch-and-release ponds and schoolchildren get their first up-close look at the bald eagle.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is transforming the arsenal into a wildlife refuge, perhaps the premier urban refuge in the nation.

"It's unique in the refuge system," said Ray Rauch, who is overseeing the arsenal's transformation for the Fish and Wildlife Service. "We have very few urban refuges, and this is the first one that is a Superfund site."

Residents of the Denver area who for years feared the arsenal now begin to see it in another light: as the largest chunk of open space in an increasingly crowded urban landscape, as a place to watch eagles in their winter roost, even as a place to catch trophy-size bass.

"Things are happening out there," said Urling Kingery, 56, a member of the Denver chapter of the National Audubon Society, who marvels at the unusual species she has seen at the refuge, including ferruginous hawks that are candidates for the endangered species list. "It's becoming more and more of an oasis for birds."

Only about 15 percent of the arsenal's 27 square miles of land is directly affected by the by-products of weapon and pesticide production. The remainder, which was off-limits for decades, includes one of the largest and best remaining examples of short-grass prairie and it is home to almost 300 different species of wildlife — many of which incongruously thrived in their fenced-in habitat surrounding the arsenal's toxic core. The sites most toxic to wildlife have now been cleaned up, making the refuge safe for fish and birds.

"The places where it's bad, it's really bad," said Debbie Long, who is in charge of community education and visitor services at the arsenal. "But the perception is it's one big waste pit, and that's not really the case."

Today, within sight of the ghostly and ominous remnants of the manufacturing complexes that produced so much poison, the ferruginous hawks cruise at low altitude over prairie dog towns in search of a meal. Each winter dozens of bald eagles roost in the tall cottonwood trees that line First Creek. Hundreds of mule and white-tailed deer browse against the distant backdrop of the front range of the Rockies, as coyotes, burrowing owls and badgers go about their business.

For the adjacent community of Commerce City, stigmatized by its toxic neighbor and even assaulted by contaminated groundwater migrating across its border, the arsenal is becoming an amenity rather than an enemy.

An industrial city of oil refineries and truck depots, Commerce City was even less attractive during the years of bitter litigation between the state and the federal government over the cleanup.

Now, the arsenal refuge is becoming a major center for environmental education in the Denver area, with thousands of schoolchildren a year bused in to learn about prairie ecosystems, the importance of wetlands, and the role of prairie dogs as a "keystone" species.

Man-Made Flood Lets Life Flow Back To the Grand Canyon River Ecosystem

The Associated Press

PHOENIX — More than 30 years after a dam stopped the Colorado River from flowing through the Grand Canyon, a man-made flood brought the ecosystem back to life.

The success of the spring flood has prompted new government guidelines on how dams should be managed around the United States.

The flood restored several major waterways and old beaches in the canyon, and returned nutrient-rich sediment to fish and plants, according to government studies issued Wednesday.

The Interior Department report of the studies detailed how the weeklong flood in March replenished beaches, rapids, fish, vegetation and various endangered species along the Colorado River. It culminated six years of research on the effects of the Glen Canyon Dam on the Colorado.

The 34 separate studies show the man-made flood returned nutrient-rich sediment to the river, reviving old beaches and creating new ones. They back what environmentalists have been saying for years: River ecosystems crave the natural flow of water and can be harmed by synthetic, extreme fluctuations from dams.

Before Glen Canyon Dam was built in 1963, the Colorado carried millions of tons of sediment each year into the Grand Canyon, creating beaches where plants could grow and providing food for insects, fish and birds.

Until 1990, the dam was operated to suit power cooperatives that provide electricity to about 20 million people in the West. Water would flow to accommodate the evening dinner rush, when people were running their ovens, or in the afternoon when their air conditioning would come on.

The once red and muddy Colorado flowed green and clear, with 90 percent of its mud and sand trapped upstream.

At the urging of environmentalists and river runners, the government began studying the impact of the dam in 1990, slightly increasing or reducing the amount of water released at different times of the day in an effort to create a more natural habitat.

What was still missing, they realized, was a major flood of the sort that used to happen each spring when the snow melted in Colorado's mountains. After years of bureaucratic wrangling, the way was cleared for the man-made flood.

Storm's Wake Leaves Florida Waterlogged

The Associated Press

TALLAHASSEE, Florida — Thousands of Floridians cleaned up waterlogged homes and roads Wednesday, the day after a tropical storm passed through, while its remnants moved up the East Coast.

Emergency management teams planned to fan out from Tampa and Tallahassee on Wednesday to look for damage from the 65-mile-per-hour (100-kilometer-per-hour) winds and heavy rain.

Three traffic deaths were blamed on the storm, designated Josephine.

Electricity was interrupted to 400,000 customers in Florida, while 30,000 North Carolina homes and businesses expected to have power restored Wednesday.

Correction

Because of a production error, the last line was missing from an article in some editions Wednesday about computerized models of human anatomy. The full sentence should have said:

"The Denver team began working on the female cadaver, cutting thinner sections in order to create even higher-resolution images."

TRAVEL UPDATE

Rail Strikes in Paris

PARIS (Combined Dispatches) — A new strike disrupted trains on a commuter line southwest of Paris on Wednesday, the state-run SNCF rail authority said.

Services from Dreux and Granville were affected by the action to protest job cuts.

Public sector workers have called a national strike in Paris on Oct. 17, asking rail employees to join. *@(AFP, Reuters)*

South Africa Air Dispute

JOHANNESBURG (AP) — South African Airways on locked out employees who continued a protest Wednesday that has disrupted flight schedules in the last week. The 2,000 skilled ground operations workers accused South African Airways of unfair labor practice.

Flights to Mauritius, Namibia and Munich were canceled Wednesday, as were domestic flights to Bloemfontein from Johannesburg, an airline spokesman said.

Delhi Dengue Toll at 92

NEW DELHI (Reuters) — At least 92 people have been killed in an outbreak of dengue fever that has infected hundreds in India's capital, doctors and government officials said Wednesday.

Outside the capital, there have been no reports so far of the disease.

Taxi drivers in Serbia went on strike Wednesday to demand tax cuts and cheaper car imports. *(Reuters)*

French Polynesia plans to set up an international airline by the year 2000, President Gaston Flosse said. *(AFP)*

Air Mauritius will open a new route in November between the Mauritian capital, Port Louis, and Jakarta. *(AFP)*

WEATHER

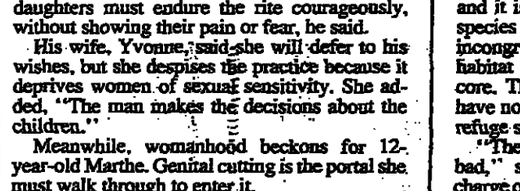
Europe

	Today High	Today Low	W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low	W
	C/F	C/F		C/F	C/F	
Algarve	22/71	13/55	s	22/71	12/53	s
Amsterdam	14/57	7/44	pc	16/61	8/46	pc
Athens	19/66	9/48	r	18/64	9/48	r
Athens	28/71	16/61	c	23/71	15/59	c
Barcelona	18/64	10/50	s	19/64	11/52	pc
Belgrade	16/61	9/48	r	18/64	6/43	pc
Berlin	14/57	4/39	r	14/57	6/43	pc
Brussels	13/55	7/44	c	14/57	9/48	c
Budapest	18/64	8/46	s	17/62	7/44	c
Copenhagen	9/48	4/39	pc	9/48	7/44	c
Costa Del Sol	22/71	12/53	s	21/70	12/53	c
Dublin	12/53	8/46	c	15/59	11/52	c
Edinburgh	9/48	7/44	c	13/55	11/52	c
Florence	18/61	12/53	r	19/61	8/46	c
Frankfurt	14/57	4/39	r	14/57	5/41	pc
Geneva	13/55	7/44	r	17/62	7/44	pc
Helsinki	8/46	3/37	c	9/48	3/35	s
Istanbul	22/71	15/59	pc	20/68	13/55	r
Las Palmas	22/71	17/62	pc	21/70	16/61	pc
Lisbon	20/68	13/55	s	20/68	11/52	s
London	16/61	7/44	pc	17/62	10/50	pc
Madrid	20/68	8/43	pc	21/70	7/44	s
Mallorca	17/62	11/52	s	19/61	12/53	pc
Milan	16/61	10/50	sh	17/62	6/43	c
Moscow	13/55	7/44	c	10/50	1/34	r
Munich	13/55	3/37	c	13/55	3/37	c
Nice	18/64	15/59	r	18/64	12/53	r
Oslo	10/50	3/37	c	10/50	8/46	r
Paris	16/61	7/44	pc	17/62	8/46	pc
Prague	14/57	4/39	r	13/55	3/37	pc
Reykjavik	4/39	-2/27	an	-1/31	-4/25	pc
Rome	21/70	14/57	pc	19/64	13/55	sh
St. Petersburg	12/53	3/37	r	9/48	3/37	pc
Stockholm	9/48	2/35	pc	11/52	4/39	c
Strasbourg	15/59	7/44	c	17/62	8/46	pc
Tallinn	8/46	0/32	c	6/43	3/37	s
Venice	18/61	9/48	c	17/62	9/48	pc
Vienna	18/61	7/44	pc	13/55	1/41	c
Warsaw	14/57	6/43	c	13/55	2/35	s
Zurich	14/57	7/44	c	18/61	6/46	pc

Middle East

Abu Dhabi	33/91	21/70	s	34/93	19/66	s
Beirut	28/79	21/70	s	30/86	22/71	s
Cairo	36/97	21/70	s	36/100	19/66	s
Damascus	29/84	13/55	s	31/88	14/57	s
Jerusalem	28/79	14/57	s	30/86	15/59	s
Luxor	38/100	17/62	s	41/106	18/64	s
Riyadh	36/100	19/66	s	39/100	19/66	s

Forecast for Friday through Sunday, as provided by AccuWeather.



North America
Windy and cool across New England Friday, but the weekend will be milder with plenty of sunshine. Philadelphia and New York will be mostly sunny and nice this weekend. Warm weather in the Northwest Friday will end Saturday as showers usher in cooler air. Milder in the Midwest.

Europe
Friday through the weekend will be mild with plenty of sunshine from London to Paris and east to Berlin. Moscow on south through Ukraine will be cool despite some sunshine. Italy and the Balkan region will also be cool with clouds and occasional rain. Turning milder in Madrid.

Asia
Soaking rains are likely on the central coast of China from Shanghai to near Xiamen. Beijing will be cooler with showers Friday and Saturday, then windy and chilly Sunday. Comfortable in Tokyo and Seoul with plenty of sunshine, but a front will bring showers to Seoul on Sunday.

North America

	Today High	Today Low	W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low	W
	C/F	C/F		C/F	C/F	
Anchorage	2/35	-5/18	pc	-2/29	-7/20	pc
Atlanta	21/70	8/46	s	19/66	8/46	s
Boston	18/64	9/48	sh	13/55	4/39	pc
Chicago	9/48	2/36	pc	17/62	8/46	pc
Dallas	27/80	10/50	s	28/79	14/57	s
Denver	26/82	9/48	s	23/64	9/48	s
Detroit	8/46	2/35	pc	14/57	6/43	pc
Honolulu	30/86	23/71	pc	31/88	23/73	pc
Houston	29/84	11/52	s	28/79	19/66	s
Los Angeles	28/82	16/64	s	26/82	18/64	pc
Miami	29/86	22/71	pc	29/84	23/73	pc
Minneapolis	11/52	2/35	s	20/68	10/50	s
Montreal	9/48	1/34	sh	9/48	6/43	pc
Nassau	31/88	25/77	pc	31/88	23/73	pc
New York	18/64	8/46	c	14/57	7/44	pc
Orlando	29/84	18/61	s	27/80	15/59	pc
Phoenix	39/102	23/71	s	39/102	23/71	s
San Fran.	24/75	12/53	s	22/71	13/55	pc
Seattle	18/64	11/52	sh	16/64	10/50	c
Toronto	9/48	4/39	c	15/59	7/44	s
Vancouver	17/62	9/48	sh	16/61	8/46	c
Washington	19/66	7/44	pc	17/62	8/46	s

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, Hw, W-Weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by AccuWeather, Inc. © 1996

Asia

	Today High	Today Low	W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low	W
	C/F	C/F		C/F	C/F	
Bali	33/91	21/70	s	31/88	21/70	s
Bangkok	33/93	23/73	c	31/88	23/73	c
Beijing	23/73	13/55	pc	24/75	13/55	pc
Bombay	32/89	22/71	s	32/89	23/71	s
Calcutta	30/86	20/68	s	28/84	20/68	pc
Chiang Mai	33/91	21/70	c	32/89	21/70	c
Colombo	29/82	24/75	sh	29/82	24/75	r
Hanoi	29/84	23/73	c	30/86	24/75	c
Ho Chi Minh	33/91	24/75	pc	33/91	24/75	pc
Hong Kong	27/80	23/73	c	27/80	23/73	s
Islamabad	35/97	14/57	s	34/93	17/62	s
Jakarta	31/88	24/75	sh	30/86	23/73	t
Karachi	33/91	16/61	s	33/91	20/68	s
K. Lumpur	33/91	22/70	c	33/91	23/73	t
K. Kinabalu	31/88	22/71	t	31/88	21/70	t
Manila	31/88	23/73	t	31/88	24/75	t
New Delhi	39/100	16/64	s	37/98	18/64	s
Phnom Penh	31/88	24/75	t	31/88	24/75	c
Phuket	33/91	23/73	c	31/88	23/73	c
Rangoon	33/93	23/73	c	31/88	23/73	c
Seoul	21/70	8/46	s	21/70	10/50	s
Shanghai	22/71	14/57	pc	23/73	17/62	s
Singapore	31/88	23/73	t	31/88	23/73	t
Taipei	27/80	23/73	sh	28/82	23/73	c
Tokyo	19/66	11/52	pc	19/66	10/50	s
Vientiane	29/84	23/73	c	29/84	23/73	c

Africa

Algiers	23/73	11/52	s	24/75	13/55	s
Cape Town	21/70	12/53	r	18/61	8/46	c
Casablanca	21/70	12/53	s	19/66	12/53	pc
Harare	28/82	12/53	s	29/84	11/52	s
Lagos	28/82	25/77	pc	29/82	24/75	pc
Nairobi	26/79	11/52	pc	27/80	12/53	pc
Tunis	24/75	13/55	pc	24/75	13/55	s

Latin America

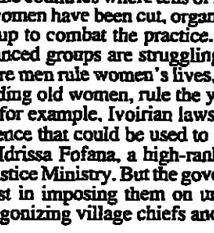
Buenos Aires	24/75	13/55	pc	21/70	8/46	pc
Caracas	32/89	26/79	pc	32/89	26/79	pc
Lima	20/68	16/61	pc	21/70	16/61	pc
Mexico City	19/66	11/52	c	20/71	12/53	pc
Rio de Janeiro	21/70	17/62	pc	24/75	20/68	pc
Santiago	15/59	1/34	pc	16/61	3/37	pc

Oceania

Auckland	14/57	10/50	c	20/68	14/57	s
Sydney	23/82	20/68	pc	33/91	19/66	s

Memorium

A mass will be celebrated
at 11:00 a.m.
on Monday October 14, 1996
at the Church of Saint-Roch
296, rue Saint Honoré
75001 Paris
in Memory of
Claudette COLBERT
who died in Barbados
on July 30, 1996



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THE AMERICAS

A Guerrilla War by Advertisement

By James Bennet
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Interest groups from labor unions to business associations are waging their own political campaigns this year, broadcasting "cookie-cutter" advertisements assaulting congressional candidates nationwide. The ads are identical except for the names of their targets.

In her deep, emphatic tones, with a wisp of smokiness, Melissa Leebaert, a professional narrator, was providing the sound last week for a commercial scorching Senate candidates who oppose a constitutional amendment to ban flag burning. Financed mostly by the American Legion, the ad campaign is being prepared by a group called the Citizens Flag Alliance.

In her voice-over, Ms. Leebaert wondered just how it was that Tom Strickland, the Democratic candidate for Senate in Colorado, could be so profoundly out of step with America.

"Some things are wrong — they've always been wrong," she said, thumping the adjective, for a tape that would later be spliced with images of cross burning, book burning and flag burning. "And no matter how many politicians say they're right, they're still hateful and wrong."

In many cases, including this one, the independent political advertising campaigns dovetail smartly with the interests of a political party.

The Citizens Flag Alliance has been extracting pledges from candidates to support a proposal for a congressional amendment that passed the House but narrowly failed in the Senate last year. Now, with the election approaching, it is readying its television ads to attack the holdouts, up to eight incumbent Senators or candidates. All are Democrats.

Ms. Leebaert urged viewers to call Mr. Strickland. "Ask him why he's against the flag protection amendment," she said, "against the values we hold dear."

With Mr. Strickland disposed of, Ms. Leebaert moved on to plug in the names of Joseph Biden Jr. of Delaware, Richard Durbin of Illinois, John Kerry of Massachusetts, Robert Torricelli of New Jersey and so on. She was done in a half-hour.

Daniel Wheeler, president of the Citizens Flag Alliance, said the campaign had no partisan motivation. "We don't care whether the person is Democratic, Republican or independent," he said.

He said polling showed that depending on the state, 30 to 60 percent of voters would not support a candidate opposed to the amendment, but they often did not know the candidates' positions. The campaign is intended to educate them.

Other independent advertising campaigns this year have been geared to the House races. Even the AFL-CIO, which is spending about $35 million to educate voters about its point of view, has aimed entirely at the House so far.

"It was really because of the role of the Gingrich Congress," said Denise Mitchell, a spokeswoman for the union, the largest in the United States. "They were taking the lead, and the Senate was very much following their lead."

Besides, she added, "It's much more costly to go into a Senate-type situation."

But the Citizens Flag Alliance is confident of its grip on the House, and is concentrating on the Senate, where the flag protection amendment received 63 votes in December. If four votes are changed, the group said, the proposal would have the two-thirds support needed to begin the process to win a constitutional amendment.

The flag alliance has only $500,000 to $600,000 to spend on advertising, so it must zero in its firepower. It is hoping to gain some ground simply by threatening recalcitrant candidates.

For example, the alliance held a news conference in Rockford, Illinois, this week for the debut of its advertisement. It plans to hold the same news conference in each of the Illinois media markets, unless Senator Durbin takes a pledge to support the amendment.

Staging independent introductions of the advertisement also gives the alliance an opportunity to lure the local televisions news programs into running its commercial for free during their broadcasts.

The campaign plans to take the same approach with the other Senate races. Failing capitulation by a candidate, it has analyzed each state to determine where it can gain the biggest bang for its buck.

"You don't have to have an enormous budget to be effective, if you put the ads in the right states and you time them well," Mr. Wheeler said.

Chris O'Meara/The Associated Press

SAFE LANDING — Jack Kemp, the Republican vice presidential candidate, arriving in Florida with his wife, Joanne, for the debate with Al Gore.

Away From Politics

- **Richard Jewell could be exonerated as a suspect in the Atlanta Olympics bombing. The FBI returned Mr. Jewell's guns and other belongings and is no longer keeping tabs on him, his lawyer said.** *(WP)*
- **New York state has been losing an estimated $1 million a day since Oct. 1 because it has not yet shown how it intends to use new federal block grants for welfare programs.** *(NYT)*
- **The warden of a Washington prison and the former deputy director of the District of Columbia Department of Corrections were jailed for 180 days after they were found in contempt of court for retaliating against a female guard who complained about sexual harassment.** *(WP)*

Students Twist to Foreign Tongues

By William H. Honan
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — More and more American college students are choosing to learn how to speak Chinese and Arabic at the expense of French, German and Russian, according to a study by the Modern Language Association of America.

"The foreign languages chosen for study by students have always fluctuated, and they have always reflected international developments," said Phyllis Franklin, executive director of the association. "During World Wars I and II, there was a definite movement away from the study of German. More recently, when postwar Japan seemed the model of efficiency and economic success, students began studying Japanese in great numbers, thinking that would be the ticket to a successful career."

The organization, which surveyed 2,700 two- and four-year colleges and universities in the United States, found that registrations in Chinese were up 36 percent and in Arabic up 28 percent over what they were five years ago, while those in Spanish had climbed by more than 13 percent.

Meanwhile, French, German and especially Russian have fallen off sharply, while registrations in Italian and Latin declined less dramatically. French and German are both down by 28 percent and Russian is down 45 percent.

Largely unchanged are registrations in ancient Greek, Hebrew and Japanese, although Japanese is now the fourth most-studied language in the United States, up from fifth in 1990. Chinese became the sixth most-studied language, up from eighth.

Spanish continues to be the most popular foreign language among American students, with an enrollment of more than 600,000, nearly half of the nation's language enrollment of 1.1 million.

Ms. Franklin said some language choices had obvious explanations. "The changing demographics of the United States figure into this," she said. "We have an influx of immigrants who speak Chinese, Arabic or Spanish, and so their children want to learn or improve their ability in the family language. We call these the heritage learners."

"Another explanation has to do with economics," she said. "Students see the increasing number of people who speak Spanish in the country and that attracts them to study Spanish as a way of getting a job or doing business with the Spanish-speaking population."

"Only a few years ago," she added, "many people thought that English would become the international language and that Americans would not have to learn languages other than English. Well, English has become an international language, but even so there's a general awareness today that we are in a global economy and that that necessitates the study of foreign languages."

Asked whether American students could be expected to become fluent in unfamiliar languages such as Chinese and Arabic, Yuann-Yuann Meng, an instructor in Chinese at Columbia University, insisted that a hard-working student who studied Chinese over a period of three years "could become just as proficient as if he or she had studied Spanish for that many years."

An Arabic scholar, Professor Dilworth Parkinson of Brigham Young University in Provo, Utah, said that Arabic was not nearly so easy for Americans who do not come from Arabic-speaking families. "Arabic is so strange and difficult to many American students — nothing looks familiar and there's an elaborate vocabulary — that unless they can travel and find a way to become fluent, just enrolling in a university program will not be enough."

Popular Languages

Foreign language enrollments in fall 1990 and 1995, from a survey of 2,772 two- and four-year colleges in the United States.

	1990	1995	Percent change
Chinese	19,490	26,471	+36
Arabic	3,475	4,444	+28
Spanish	533,944	606,286	+14
Portuguese	6,211	6,531	+ 5
Hebrew	12,995	13,127	+ 1
Ancient Greek	16,401	16,272	– 1
Japanese	45,717	44,723	– 2
Latin	28,178	25,897	– 8
Italian	49,699	43,760	–12
French	272,472	205,351	–25
German	133,348	96,263	–28
Russian	44,626	24,729	–45
Other languages	17,544	24,918	+42

Source: Modern Language Association of America The New York Times

ELECTION NOTES

Air Spending Bill Signed by Clinton

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton on Wednesday signed an aviation spending bill designed to improve airline safety and fight terrorism even though part of the new law angers one of the Democrat's biggest backers: organized labor.

In a White House ceremony attended by families of plane crash victims, Mr. Clinton signed the Federal Aviation Reauthorization Act of 1996, one of the last bills passed in the just-concluded 104th Congress.

A group of Democrats led by Senator Edward Kennedy tried unsuccessfully to block passage of the bill because of a provision that union leaders see as anti-labor and the administration once opposed.

The controversial provision classifies all Federal Express employees as aviation workers, which under the National Railway Act means they can join only national unions. Federal Express truck drivers want the right to organize locally. *(AP)*

Governors Ranked

ANNAPOLIS, Maryland — Parris Glendening of Maryland ranked at the bottom of a poll of voters who rated the job performances of the 50 U.S. governors.

Mr. Glendening received an excellent or good job performance rating from only 24 percent of 810 registered Maryland voters surveyed last month.

Ten of the 11 most popular governors are Republicans, according to the poll. Marc Racicot, a Colorado Republican, ranked at the top of the list, followed by Angus King of Maine, an independent. The top-ranking Democrat was Thomas Carper of Delaware, 12th.

Joining Mr. Glendening at the bottom of the list was Fife Symington of Arizona, who had a 25 percent rating. *(AP)*

Quote/Unquote

Larry Harmon, television's original Bozo the clown, after Bob Dole referred to President Clinton as Bozo: "Bozo's a good luck charm. Look what it did for President Clinton. Bush called him a Bozo, Clinton shot back that Bozo makes people laugh and went laughing all the way to the White House." *(AP)*

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ASIA/PACIFIC

Taleban Is Repulsed In Pursuit of Warlord

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KABUL — The Taleban asserted Wednesday that its forces had halted a "serious" counterattack by forces loyal to Ahmed Shah Masoud, the army chief of Kabul's ousted government, but the Islamic militia apparently had suffered a serious military setback.

Taleban officials in Kabul played down the scope of fighting around the Salang Tunnel, which is near Mr. Masoud's stronghold in the Panjshir Valley, by referring to "minor clashes." Residents of the area, however, said the militia had sent in reinforcements.

The tunnel runs through the Hindu Kush mountains about 60 kilometers northwest of Kabul, the capital, and is actually controlled by another faction led by Abdul Rashid Dustam, an Uzbek chieftain who is no friend to the Taleban.

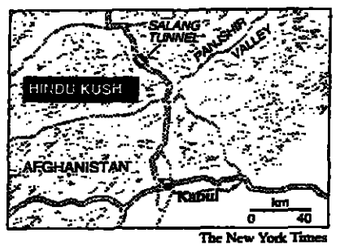
Western aid workers said that people who lived near the tunnel had reported seeing the bodies of at least 100 Taleban fighters and many more wounded being ferried down the steep-sided, narrow pass since fighting began Tuesday.

"One counted 39 bodies being brought down in just one hour," an aid worker said.

Maulavi Khairulla Haqani, the commander of Taleban forces at the pass, said the fighting had been fierce.

"It was very hard to contain the attacks and the fighting was very serious," he said. "But we brought up heavy reinforcements and halted it. We are now in control."

But his new command post was at least 15 kilometers (nine miles) south of the Taleban's front at the tunnel, a winding defile that runs northwest from Kabul to Mazar-i-Sharif, Mr. Dustam's headquarters.



The New York Times

In the bizarre state that is Afghanistan today, Mr. Dustam and the ousted president, Burhanuddin Rabbani — who were enemies before the ascension of the Taleban — were meeting Wednesday at the Uzbek leader's stronghold, a spokesman in Pakistan said.

In Kabul, the Taleban dismissed the potency of any new alliance.

The acting deputy foreign minister, Sher Mohammed Stanakzai, said at a news conference: "Rabbani is at the end of things. He is going to be finished very soon along with his forces, so I don't think Dustam will get together with him at this stage."

Mr. Dustam said in Mazar-i-Sharif, meanwhile, that Mr. Masoud was due in the city on Wednesday or Thursday. That was a signal a new political alliance was possible. And the Salang Tunnel fighting suggested that some sort of cooperation had already been agreed upon. *(Reuters, AFP)*

John Moore/The Associated Press

Taleban fighters climbing into position near the Panjshir Valley as the militia pushed its offensive against forces loyal to the ousted government.

■ Aid Worker Is Beaten and Jailed

A Red Cross worker was beaten and arrested by the authorities in Kabul, The Associated Press reported, quoting the Red Cross on Wednesday. A Red Cross spokesman, Jean Luc Paladini, said the man was stopped, dragged from his vehicle by several Taleban fighters and beaten on Monday. He then was taken to the Foreign Ministry, beaten again and sent to jail, where he spent the night before being freed. The employee, has been evacuated, Mr. Paladini said, and the Red Cross has protested.

Sentenced Without Trial

Chinese Dissident Gets 3 Years in Labor Camp

By Patrick E. Tyler
New York Times Service

BEIJING — Chinese authorities on Wednesday sentenced without trial a pro-democracy activist, Liu Xiaobo, to three years in a labor camp, after he called on the Communist Party to honor past promises to allow freedom of speech and assembly and the right to form political parties.

Mr. Liu's wife, Liu Xia, reported her husband's arrest after the couple's Beijing apartment was searched Tuesday and Mr. Liu was led away by public security police officers. Mrs. Liu told Reuters that she was notified of the sentencing early Wednesday.

"I feel he hasn't done anything," she said. "Citizens have freedom of speech to write articles and say things."

Mr. Liu and another dissident, Wang Xizhe of Guangzhou, drafted a protest letter last month criticizing President Jiang Zemin and saying he should be impeached for asserting that China's military forces are under the absolute authority of the Communist Party, as opposed to the state.

Wang Xizhe, also a veteran democracy campaigner, could not be located Wednesday, and it was feared that he, too, had been detained and perhaps sent to a labor camp.

Mr. Liu's sudden incarceration comes as Western human rights organizations this week voiced new concerns over the fate of Wang Dan, the former student leader of the Tiananmen Square demonstrations of 1989. Mr. Wang has been detained without charge since May 1995 and reports began to circulate in Beijing this week that he would soon be charged with the political crime of "counterrevolution" and sentenced to a new term in prison.

The executive director of the New York-based Human Rights Watch, Sidney Jones, said, "These reports, if true, would be one more demonstration of China's conviction that it has nothing to fear from locking up its critics."

Mr. Wang served four years in prison and was released in 1993 in a gesture to the Bush administration, which at the time was applying sanctions and trade pressure against China to force the release of political prisoners taken during the 1989 uprising.

This strategy is gradually being abandoned by the Clinton administration. That, many human rights activists believe, is leading to a new era of repression against political dissenters, even as many Chinese say they have more liberties than at any time in this century to pursue their own economic prosperity.

A second Tiananmen Square student leader, Guo Haifeng, was reportedly sentenced to seven years in prison last month for "hooliganism" after he assisted another dissident, Liu Gang, to escape China last spring and travel to the United States.

Also in recent weeks, the family of China's best known political prisoner, Wei Jingsheng, has expressed new concerns about his ill treatment in prison.

Secretary of State Warren Christopher, during a summer meeting with Foreign Minister Qian Qichen of China, asked the Chinese to reopen a dialogue on human rights conditions, but the overture was rebuffed.

OIL & MONEY

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London, Inter-Continental Hotel, October 28-29, 1996

The 17th annual Oil & Money Conference, co-sponsored by the International Herald Tribune and The Oil Daily Co./PIW Publications, will outline the considerable economic and political challenges that confront oil and gas executives. The high level meeting offers a forum to debate the various strategies adopted by companies to achieve profitability through the rest of the decade and beyond.

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PIW PUBLICATIONS

Megawati Supporters In Court in Indonesia

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JAKARTA — Megawati Sukarnoputri, the pro-democracy leader, bolstered her supporters' morale Wednesday by making a rare public appearance at the start of a trial of people arrested after riots in July that killed at least five persons.

The government opened its case against the first of 64 defendants in five hearings in the Central Jakarta State Court. Cases against 60 more are expected to go to trial next week.

The defendants, who are mostly members of the Indonesian Democratic Party and Megawati sympathizers, were detained in or around the party's national headquarters in Jakarta on July 27.

They are accused of using violence against people and property as well as disobeying police orders to disperse after the headquarters was taken over by the police and a group of supporters from a rival party faction that is supported by the government.

Mrs. Megawati, wearing the red and black colors of her party, waved and smiled at about 500 people who chanted "Long live Mega!" and "Mega will win!" as she entered the court under tight security.

The defendants and hundreds of Megawati supporters wore badges with her picture.

"I have come to fulfill my promise that I would be with them at the trial," she said after attending a hearing for 12 of the defendants.

Hundreds of policemen and some military officers with three armored cars, a water cannon truck and dogs stood guard.

They formed a cordon for the 49-year-old daughter of the late President Sukarno to leave the building.

Mrs. Megawati has filed a lawsuit challenging her dismissal as party leader. But she had not appeared in public since the riots, perhaps to avoid setting off sparking demonstrations that could provoke an official backlash.

If they are convicted, the defendants face sentences of seven years and four months in prison. *(AP, Reuters)*

BRIEFLY ASIA

Patten Warns Island Protesters

HONG KONG — Governor Chris Patten issued a warning to demonstrators Wednesday after they forced their way into the Japanese Consulate to protest Japan's control over a group of islands in the East China Sea.

Mr. Patten said he was asking for a full report into what he called a "serious" incident. About two dozen protesters went to the consulate to deliver a petition on the disputed islands, known as the Diaoyus in Hong Kong and the Senkakus in Japan. They pushed aside four policemen, forced their way inside and held a 30-minute sit-in, leaving as police reenforcements arrived.

"If there has been a break-in in diplomatic premises there is absolutely no justification for it whatsoever," Mr. Patten said. *(AFP)*

Rao Gets Respite From Arrest

NEW DELHI — Former Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao won temporary legal protection against arrest Wednesday in a criminal forgery case.

Judge S. K. Mahajan of Delhi High Court granted him protection against arrest until a lower court holds a hearing into the seven-year-old case on Monday. He said that if Mr. Rao was arrested before then he could pay 50,000 rupees ($1,400) in preemptive bail. *(Reuters)*

Hanoi Curbs Foreign Workers

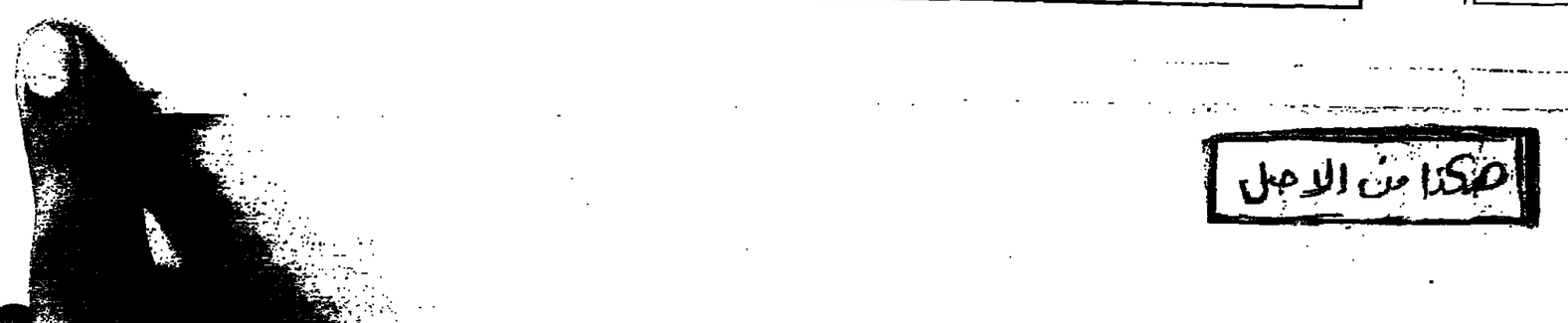
HANOI — The government said Wednesday that foreign residents, including overseas Vietnamese, would need a work permit starting in March.

They can be hired only if their skills are not available locally, for three years at most. Company directors and employees of the government, news organizations and international organizations, are exempted. *(Reuters)*

VOICES From Asia

King Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia, vowing to oppose any bid by the Khmer Rouge dissident Ieng Sary and his followers to set an autonomous zone in the northwest: "The demands of Mr. Ieng Sary and his 'generals' are unacceptable. I dare say I would reject a proposed royal decree if ever this proposal, emanating from our two prime ministers, offered Mr. Ieng Sary and his group an autonomous zone. No territorial autonomy whatsoever within Cambodia can be tolerated." *(Reuters)*

Lee Teng-hui, president of Taiwan, criticizing China for impeding Taipei's global status: "We will spare no effort in strengthening ties of friendship and cooperation with various countries of the world and in seeking entry to international organizations. Regrettably, the Chinese Communist authorities ignore the right of our 21.3 million people to exist, persistently deny our warm devotion to world civilization." *(AFP)*



EUROPE

Major Holds the Line On European Currency

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BOURNEMOUTH, England — Prime Minister John Major defended his "wait-and-see" European policy Wednesday, telling his last party conference before general elections next year that it was essential to maintain Britain's voice in Europe.

But in a relaxed question-and-answer session, Mr. Major said that unless a European single currency was carefully worked out, following strict economic criteria, it could collapse with catastrophic effects for all of Europe.

"This is an issue that if it were to go wrong would crack wide open the European Union," Mr. Major told delegates to the Conservative Party conference as he stood jacketless on the platform fielding impromptu questions.

"If it cracked it would impact on this country as well," he added. "So we need to have our voice."

A core group of European nations, led by Germany and France, plan to merge their currencies into a single currency, the Euro, in 1999. Britain has postponed a final decision on joining while remaining in negotiations and maintaining the option of joining in the first wave.

Mr. Major is battling to cut the opposition Labor Party's huge lead in the polls with only seven months to go before an election that is likely to be called this spring.

But his efforts have been hampered by a new scandal involving a former government minister as well as bitter infighting over Europe within the party, which has been in power since 1979.

Mr. Major's informal session, during which he fielded a wide range of unscreened questions, was designed to win over voters by showing the "man of the people" side of the prime minister, who is often derided as a gray and uninspiring politician.

The informal style was also intended to contrast with what many commentators saw as a successful but rigidly controlled and stage-managed Labor Party conference last week.

Mr. Major's performance also reminded voters of his famous strategem of talking to voters from a soap box during the 1992 election, widely seen as a key fact in the Conservatives' surprise victory.

Mr. Major said he was not prepared to sacrifice his prerogative to opt out of the single currency for electoral advantage, as so-called Euroskeptics opposed to a single currency and greater European integration have demanded.

Taking up the theme of unity he has pressed in meetings with party workers, he said it was time "this party stopped conducting an internal debate with itself and started conducting a debate with the electorate and the Labor Party."

But he said he would continue to insist that economic conditions be strictly applied to states entering a single currency.

"The British government needs to be in the negotiations to make sure the convergence criteria are appropriate," he said.

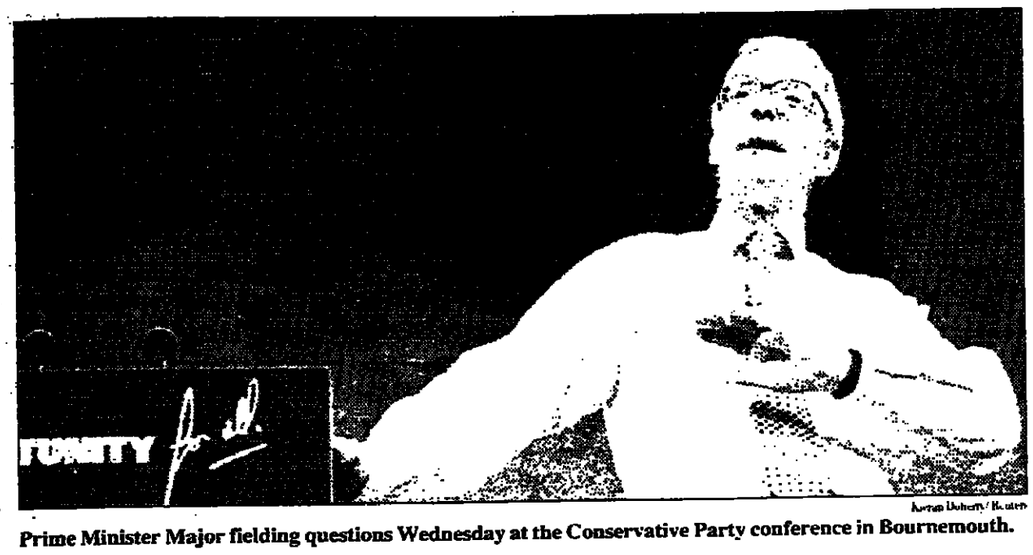
Countries that want to join the single currency must abide by criteria that include a requirement that they reduce their deficit to 3 percent of gross domestic product by 1997.

Mr. Major's intervention came as part of a concerted attempt to paper over the party's rifts on Europe.

Earlier, Foreign Secretary Malcolm Rifkind backed Mr. Major's line, saying Britain would postpone its decision on joining a single European currency until it was satisfied that other nations had met the required monetary criteria.

"A single currency first of all may never happen, may not happen for several years, cannot happen before 1999," he told delegates. "The nation therefore loses nothing by deferring a decision."

In a swipe at European partners that are straining to get their economies in shape, Mr. Rifkind said that before signing up Britain needs to ensure that the economic criteria for joining the single currency "are not fudged in ways that would cause economic instability across Europe." *(Reuters, AP)*



Kieran Doherty/Reuters

Prime Minister Major fielding questions Wednesday at the Conservative Party conference in Bournemouth.

EU Aide Argues for Legalizing Drugs

Agence France-Presse

PARIS — The European commissioner for consumer policy, Emma Bonino, called Wednesday for certain drugs to be legalized after an EU report indicated that up to a million Europeans take heroin.

Mrs. Bonino reiterated her view that banning drugs led only to black market dealing and that legalizing them along the lines taken by the Netherlands would lead to a reduction in drug-related crime.

"If the trade became official, in a form which must be defined, it would deprive organized crime of an important source of revenue," she said in an interview in the Paris daily newspaper Le Parisien.

"And if drugs became available for a reasonable price, it would decrease violence by drug addicts to fund their habit," added Mrs. Bonino, a member of the Italian Radical Party.

She was speaking after the first report by the European Drugs Observatory about drug-taking across the Continent said that up to one million Europeans use heroin.

The report, published in Brussels on Tuesday, said that about 1 percent of the European Union's adult population had used heroin and that 0.5 percent were addicts.

The proportion of Europe's population that had used illegal drugs, mainly marijuana, varied from 5 percent to 16 percent in member states, the report added.

Mrs. Bonino argued that liberal Dutch legislation was a good example to follow. President Jacques Chirac of France, however, has objected to the Dutch drugs policy.

"Dutch legislation has produced excellent results," she said. "There is less crime and less delinquency. Drug addicts are registered, and there are far fewer people infected with AIDS than elsewhere in Europe."

She compared opposition to drug liberalization to the fight against abortion. "Everyone knows that the prohibitionists' legal arsenal is empty, but nobody wants to start the debate and consider alternative solutions," she said.

Mrs. Bonino insisted that she was against drugs, saying that she wanted to tackle the problem in a pragmatic way. "We are making it into a moral question. But I think the state is not there to save souls."

Pope Is Said to Have Only a 'Small Amount of Pain'

The Associated Press

ROME — Pope John Paul II took his first steps Wednesday after undergoing an appendectomy, waking up in good condition and with no fever, his doctors said.

Although an official medical statement said the Pope felt no pain, a member of the surgical team described him as reporting "a small amount of pain" in the area of the operation when he coughed.

"The Holy Father is in excellent condition not only physically, but in terms of state of mind, and is tranquil and calm," said Dr. Corrado Manni, the team's anesthesiologist. "He's in an excellent mood — relieved."

Doctors removed the Pope's inflamed appendix Tuesday morning during a 50-minute operation at Gemelli Polyclinic in Rome. The Vatican said the operation was intended to resolve periodic bouts of fever and nausea.

The medical update Wednesday said a tissue exam confirmed initial findings that the benign tumor removed from the Pope's bowel in 1992 had not returned.

The Pope began drinking liquids Wednesday morning and walked for several minutes, the statement said, adding that "he chatted at length with his attending physicians."

While the surgery was declared a medical success Tuesday, the question now becomes: How successfully will the pontiff heal?

The Pope, who could still be troubled by other health problems, is facing a return to a rigorous schedule that leaves little time for convalescing.

One of his doctors suggested publicly that John Paul should consider cutting back on his arduous agenda of travel and gatherings.

"Let's not forget we have a 76-year-old man here," Dr. Francesco Cruciti said after the operation. "If the Pope would rest a little more, it would be a good thing."

The Pope is expected to be hospitalized for about a week. It is not clear when he will return to his public duties, but Nov. 1 stands as a milestone in assessing the progress of his recovery. Top prelates from around the world are expected at the Vatican then to mark the 50th anniversary of the Pope's ordination.

Paris Rats Take Charge

Agence France-Presse

PARIS — The rat population of Paris has exploded in the last 18 months, largely because of anti-terror measures imposed last year that sealed most of the city's trash cans, the newspaper Le Figaro reported Wednesday.

Rattus norvegicus, Paris's most common type, took advantage of the resulting piles of garbage in the streets to multiply in sewers, basements and parks.

BRIEFLY EUROPE

Perry's Baltic View

VILNIUS, Lithuania — The U.S. secretary of defense, William Perry, who dismayed the three Baltic countries by saying they were not yet ready to join NATO, has reassured them in a letter that they are "fully eligible" for membership in the alliance.

Mr. Perry wrote to the defense ministries of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia. A copy of his letter to the Lithuanian defense minister, Linas Linkevicius, was received by the Vilnius newspaper Lietuvos rytas and made available to Reuters.

"I underscore that I said, and I believe, that the Balts are fully eligible for NATO membership, and that I look forward to the day when each country is a member," he wrote on Oct. 3. *(Reuters)*

Belgian Bias Case

BRUSSELS — The investigating magistrate who became a hero for his role in uncovering a pedophile ring linked to the killings of four children may be discharged from the case after allegations of bias, officials said Wednesday.

The state prosecutor of the nation's highest court advised that Judge Jean-Marc Connerotte had acted illegally by attending a benefit dinner for an organization to help families of missing children.

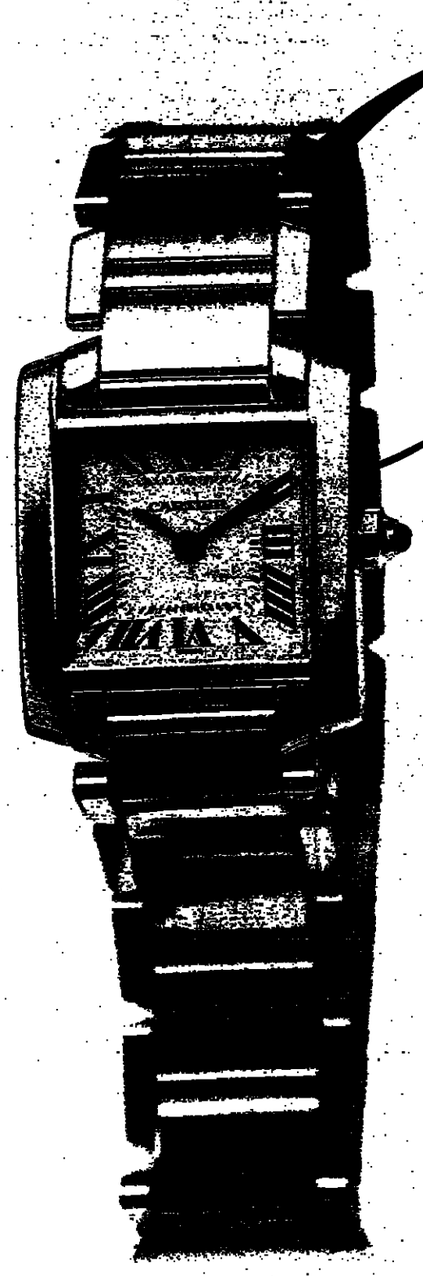
The case was brought by the lawyer for Marc Dutroux, a convicted pedophile who has led police to the bodies of four sexually abused young girls. *(AP)*

Russian Extortion?

MOSCOW — The former director of a Kremlin fund-raising organization has formally accused one of President Boris Yeltsin's closest confidants of trying to extort $40 million from him.

Boris Fyodorov, former head of the National Sports Fund, accused Alexander Korzhakov in a petition filed with the federal prosecutor-general, the Itar-Tass and Interfax news agencies said.

Mr. Korzhakov, former head of the presidential security service, was one of Mr. Yeltsin's closest aides until his dismissal last summer. He gained control over the fund after Mr. Fyodorov's dismissal earlier this year. The fund used its special tax status to become Russia's biggest importer of liquor and cigarettes. *(AP)*



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In Sydney For Business

WITH ITS STUNNING harbor ringed by such famous icons as the Sydney Harbor Bridge and the Sydney Opera House, Sydney has long been regarded as one of the world's most beautiful and glamorous cities.

Its 250 kilometers (155 miles) of harbor are surrounded by secluded bays and imposing headlands, its waters are criss-crossed by ferries, and ocean liners dock in the shadow of downtown skyscrapers – right beside The Rocks, the historic precinct where Sydney's first village was created in 1788.

Fronting the Pacific Ocean are some of the world's finest beaches, where sun lovers take advantage of the city's Mediterranean climate.

Sydney is Australia's largest city, with a population of 3.7 million, the capital of the State of New South Wales, and an increasingly important regional financial and commercial center for the Asia-Pacific region. The city attracts more than 1.5 million international visitors a year, a figure expected to rise to 2.5 million by the year 2000 – when Sydney will host the Olympic Games.

Darling Harbor, right next to the great bridge in the heart of the city, is a multibillion-dollar transformation of abandoned dockland facilities and railway-goods yards into Australia's premier convention, exhibition and entertainment precinct.

At a Glance

Sydney is focused on its harbor, ringed by parks, beaches, gardens and even wild bushland. The key reference points, and the most visible, are the familiar "coat hanger" of the Harbor Bridge and the white sails of the Sydney Opera House.

The central business district, like that of New York, is both tall and compact, with the soaring Centrepoint Sydney Tower at its heart – and, at 300 meters (328 yards), the highest coffee shop in the Southern Hemisphere. A second major business precinct is growing fast on the northern side of the Harbor Bridge.

Many of the city's key visitor attractions are within walking distance of the city center – for example, the historic Rocks area, with its many restaurants, pubs and boutiques in a maze of narrow streets.

Nearby are the Museum of Contemporary Art, the Australian Museum of Natural History, the Art Gallery of NSW, the National Maritime Museum and the Powerhouse Museum of science, technology and decorative arts in Australia. The Royal Botanic Gardens are handy for an early morning walk or jog. Despite the intensity of its business activity, Sydney is very much a "green" city, with great open spaces such as the Domain and Hyde Park.

Sydney is a city that knows how to have a good time, and many Sydneysiders like to play in Kings Cross, the most famous nightlife strip in Australia and a heady cocktail of fine restaurants, fast food outlets, upmarket clubs and downright dives. Every sailor and tourist looking for adventure ends up here.

Getting Around

One of Sydney's major transport systems, the ferries, is also one of its main tourist attractions. These are inexpensive (a round trip costs about $4) and are the best way to take in the city's stunning harbor vistas. Sydney also has a good, safe bus and train network. Most visitors will find public transport an easy, economical way to get around.

Taxis are metered, reasonably priced and in good supply. Car rental and limousine hire can be arranged through hotels. An Airport Express bus provides a convenient, economical link between airport terminals and the city.

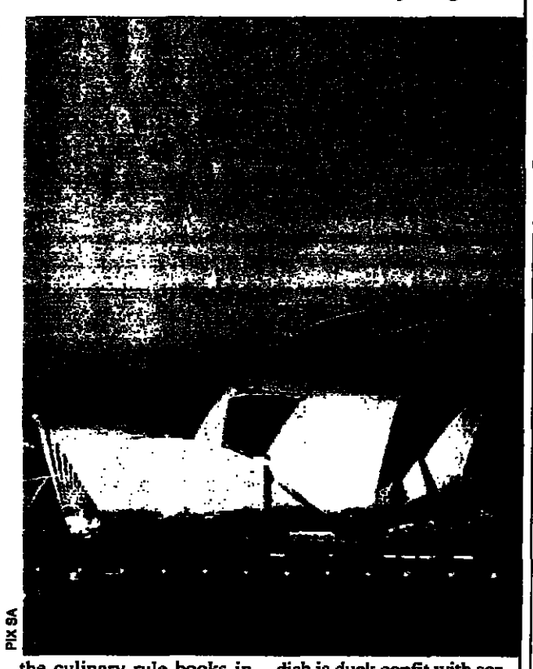
In a Word

English is the common language in Australia, but the country is home to one of the most multicultural societies on earth and, after Israel, is the world's most polyglot nation. One in five Australians speaks a language that is not English, and one in four Australians has a parent who was born overseas. Sydney alone has 82 different ethnic newspapers. Interpreter services are readily available.

Wining & Dining

The quality and range of restaurants and cafés in Sydney never cease to surprise visitors. Given its climate, diverse ethnic roots and geographical location, however, it is no surprise that the sunny flavors of the Mediterranean and the spicy flavors of Southeast Asia should mingle on the city's menus.

Sydney is home to some of the most adventurous restaurants in the country, whose chefs have rewritten



PIX 8A

the culinary rule books in their quest for a distinctly national cuisine. You will find a splash of olive oil tossed in with one hand, chilies and coriander with the other.

These days, Sydney's fish comes to your table spiced with a piquant lemongrass sauce, grilled with sweet red peppers and glistening with olive oil, carved into paper-thin sashimi, glowing with a coconut and chili dressing, or simply pan fried with a lemon butter sauce.

Wine lists reflect the internationally renowned quality of Australia's wine industry.

Dining in Australian restaurants tends to be quite relaxed, with an informal dress code. BYO means that you can bring your own wine to the restaurant, although a small corkage fee will be charged.

Tipping is not expected, although it is customary to leave 10 percent of the bill.

Armstrong's Brasserie, 1 Napier Street, North Sydney. Tel.: 9955 2066. Contemporary Australian style with pervasive Asian influences from chef Mark Armstrong.

Atlas Bistro, 95 Riley Street, East Sydney. Tel.: 9360 3811. Food with passion, mainly from the grill, featuring seafood and spatchcock; favored by the media crowd.

Bathers Pavilion, 4 The Esplanade, Balmoral. Tel.: 9968 1133. Australian food with an Oriental twist, and a million-dollar view of Sydney Harbor.

Bennelong Restaurant, Sydney Opera House, Bennelong Point. Tel.: 9250 7578. Definitive modern Australian cooking in a restaurant with one of the best views of Sydney Harbor.

Bistro Moncur, 116 Queen Street, Woollahra. Tel.: 9363 2782. A European-style bistro specializing in contemporary classic bistro cooking.

Cicada, 29 Challis Avenue, Potts Point. Tel.: 9358 1255. Features chef Peter Doyle's advanced Australian fare, faultless cooking and marvellous wine list.

Claude's, 10 Oxford Street, Woolahra. Tel.: 9331 2325. Modern French cooking prepared with consummate skill.

Darley Street Thai, 30 Bayswater Road, Kings Cross. Tel.: 9358 6530. Definitive Thai cooking in surroundings that are as fiery as the flavors.

Dov, 252 Forbes Street, Darlinghurst. Tel.: 9360 9594. A European-style cafe that features Jewish Mediterranean cooking.

Forty One, Level 41, The Chifley Tower, 2 Chifley Square, Sydney. Tel.: 9221 2500. Dignified, clubby atmosphere with modern Australian cooking that is as stunning as the views.

Merrony's, 2 Albert Street, Circular Quay. Tel.: 9247 9323. Celebrated chef Paul Merrony's signature dish is duck confit with sorrel and fried parsley. He specializes in bold cooking with robust flavors.

Paramount, 73 Macleay Street, Potts Point. Tel.: 9358 1652. A restaurant with a stunning modern decor that matches the "MediterAsian" flavors of dishes like five-spice duck and shiitake mushroom pie.

Rockpool, 107 George Street, The Rocks. Tel.: 9252 1888. Definitive modern Australian cooking from a leading Australian chef, Neil Perry. The emphasis here is on seafood.

Taylor's, 203-205 Albion Street, Surrey Hills. Tel.: 9361 5100. A restaurant specializing in contemporary, essentially northern, Italian cuisine.

Tetsuya's, 729 Darling Street, Rozelle. Tel.: 9555 1017. Award-winning "Japanese meets French" cooking from chef Tetsuya Wakada.

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- Police: 9281 0000.
- Doctor: 9962 6000.
- Emergencies: 000.
- Dental emergencies: 9962 6557.
- Interpreters: 131 450.
- Weather: 1196.
- News: 1199.
- Tourist information: 9911 7700.
- Sydney Airport transport: 9667 3221.
- Bus/ferry/railway: 131 1500.

Nigel Hopkins

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WRITER: *Nigel Hopkins, based in Sydney.*
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Next City

PHUKET

Sheraton On The Park In the Olympic City

AMONG THE MANY FAMOUS landmarks in downtown Sydney is the Sheraton On The Park, a member of The Luxury Collection, a unique assembly of 49 of the most exclusive hotels in the world recently brought together by ITT Sheraton.

When Sydney becomes an Olympic City in the year 2000, visitors could not do better than to stay at the sumptuous Sheraton: While it is located right in the heart of the dream city's financial and shopping district, it also offers an escape from the hustle and bustle of city life, with its modern edifice overlooking the peaceful green spaces of Hyde Park.

Grace and luxury define the hotel's interior. Guests are welcomed in a three-story lobby with immense marble columns and a sweeping grand staircase. The 559 spacious rooms, including 49 suites, eschew the usual sterility of hotel rooms, making guests feel at home with warm color schemes, plush furniture and luxurious black marble and granite bathrooms. Twenty-three of the suites have balconies and spectacular views over Hyde Park and Sydney Harbor.

All the amenities international guests expect – and more – are provided. All suites and some rooms, for instance, have deluxe stereos with compact disc players. Executive Club guests have access to the 21st floor Club Lounge, with its special services and panoramic views of the city and the harbor.

When it's time to dine, the hotel offers two tempting options. The Gekko restaurant is renowned for its creative cuisine, blending Mediterranean and Asian influences, and for its beautiful setting – enhanced by indoor sculpture gardens – overlooking the park. The Botanica Brasserie serves meals and snacks all day and also has views of the park.

For tea or cocktails, nothing could be more relaxing than the light-filled Conservatory with its glass-domed ceiling and two-story-high windows looking out on the park. When it gets dark, guests can repair to the cozy wood-paneled Hyde Park Bar or to Sydney's hottest nightspot, RIVA, where they can choose a disco, live music or quiet conversation areas.

The Health Club occupies the entire 22nd level of the hotel, offering sweeping views of Hyde Park, Sydney Harbor and Darling Harbor. With qualified fitness instructors on staff, it features an exercise room with state-of-the-art workout equipment, a heated indoor swimming pool complete with underwater stereo, a jacuzzi, massage salons, spa treatments, saunas, steam rooms, a solarium and outside terraces with sun lounges.

The Sheraton On The Park also has fabulous facilities for business entertaining or conferences. The pillarless Grand Ballroom, with park-view floor-to-ceiling windows, can accommodate 900 in theater seating or 530 for banquets, and the hotel has 14 function rooms and a fully equipped Business Center.

The hotel, located only 7 miles from the Sydney International Airport, is connected to shopping and business areas and the monorail station by a covered Skybridge.

The Sheraton On The Park: Tel.: (61-2) 9286 6000. Fax: (61-2) 9286 6686.

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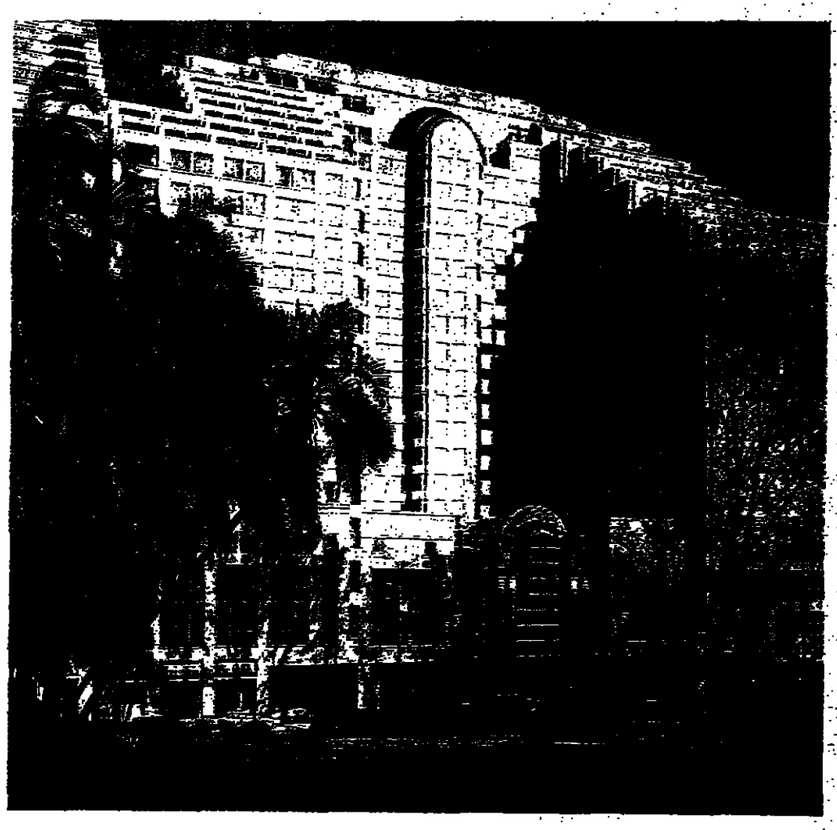

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INTERNATIONAL

'Spy' in North Korea: Agent 000

In U.S., His Father Describes a Drinker and Drifter

By Kevin Sullivan
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — As spy resumés go, Evan Carl Hunziker is no James Bond.

Mr. Hunziker, 26 and divorced, has kicked around Alaska and Washington state most of his adult life, working on crab boats, doing odd jobs and, according to his father, drinking too much and using too many drugs.

During a 100-day stint in an Alaskan jail last year on a drunken-driving conviction, Mr. Hunziker became an evangelical Christian who peppers his conversation with "God bless," his father said.

But according to North Korea, Mr. Hunziker is a spy working for South Korea. He was arrested in August when he crossed the Yalu River from China into North Korea and the Communist authorities in North Korea have charged him with espionage, which can carry the death penalty.

Officials in Washington and Seoul call the charges against Mr. Hunziker ridiculous. The White House, the State Department and the United Nations are now involved in trying to win the release of Mr. Hunziker, a young drifter suddenly at the center of a growing diplomatic feud between the United States and the world's most reclusive country.

"It's a big joke," said Mr. Hunziker's father, Edwin Hunziker, 65, of Parkland, Washington, when he was reached by telephone Wednesday. He said he was shocked that his son is suddenly in the news but not at all surprised by North Korea's actions. "Knowing the North Koreans as I do," said Mr. Hunziker, who served in the U.S. Army in the Korean War, "they'd have a 2-year-old kid up on charges of spying if he was an American. They haven't changed one damn bit since 1950."

Since the Korean War ended in 1953, U.S. troops have remained stationed in South Korean to help defend it. In the last two years, relations between the United States and North Korea have improved, but they soured again last month when North Korea sent armed commandos to South Korea aboard a submarine.

Officials believe the charges against Mr. Hunziker are some sort of retaliation for international condemnation of North Korea over the submarine incident.

U.S. officials believe North Korea wants to use Mr. Hunziker as a bargaining chip to draw Washington into bilateral talks, which South Korea strongly opposes. Winston Lord, an assistant secretary of state, and other U.S. officials are flying to Seoul this weekend to discuss Mr. Hunziker and other recent events in Korea. His whereabouts have not been publicly disclosed. But his father said State Department officials had told him that his son was under house arrest in a hotel about 25 kilometers (15 miles) from the Chinese border.

The officials said that he was "doing pretty well," getting three meals a day and that he had a television to watch, his father said.

On behalf of the United States, a Swedish envoy met with Mr. Hunziker last month.

"I think that was for show," his father said of the hotel accommodations. "I think as soon as the envoy left, Evan was put back in a cell under lock and key."

Several of Mr. Hunziker's family members said North Korea's allegations of spying were laughable. For starters, they said, he has two serious drawbacks for an undercover South Korean agent: he speaks only a few words of Korean and, even though his mother is a native South Korean, he does not look Korean.

He is 6 feet 3 inches (1.90 meters) tall, over 200 pounds (90 kilograms) and, with a Swedish father, he "doesn't look Asian," said his cousin, Mijung Sherrod, in a telephone interview from the home of Mr. Hunziker's mother in Anchorage, Alaska.

Ms. Sherrod said Mr. Hunziker left for South Korea in August, without telling anyone. She said the family believed he went to do Christian missionary work, and his father said he also planned to teach English there.

Mr. Hunziker's family said it had no idea how he ended up in China or why he crossed into North Korea. His mother, Jong Nae Hunziker, said she learned that her son had left the United States when she read of his arrest in the newspaper.

"He was trying to do good, I guess," his father said. "He probably thought that he was going to do those people a favor, teach them the Gospel or something. It was a challenge. He knew what he was doing, but he wasn't any spy. He probably knew better, but he said, 'I'm going to find out what these people will do to me.' Now he's finding out."

Mr. Hunziker has been to South Korea twice before, his father said. About three years ago, he went there and was married to a South Korean woman but they were divorced quickly. Then Mr. Hunziker spent 10 days in South Korea about a year ago, his father said.

Mr. Hunziker's parents met when he was in the U.S. Army, stationed in South Korea, and she worked on the base. His father said he fought in the Korean War and then remained stationed in South Korea on and off for the next 14 years.

His son was born in Tacoma, Washington, in 1970. After his parents were divorced in 1973, he was raised by his mother in Alaska.

The Associated Press

The Hunzikers, father and son, in a photograph from the family album.

French, Upset, Hint at Politics In Africa Visit By Christopher

Agence France-Presse

PARIS — An African tour by Secretary of State Warren Christopher sparked thinly disguised French irritation Wednesday, including suspicions that it was an electoral ploy to win over U.S. blacks.

Speaking on the third day of Mr. Christopher's trip, Cooperation Minister Jacques Godfrain of France made it clear how Paris regarded President Bill Clinton's motives for the trip.

"I welcome the fact that, after Washington cut development aid by 15 percent and after President Clinton has not been once to Africa, after he made no mention of Africa in his address to the UN General Assembly, a few weeks before presidential elections, Africa becomes a priority of the American government," Mr. Godfrain said.

Mr. Christopher, who began the trip Monday, is due to visit Mali, Ethiopia, Tanzania, South Africa and Angola.

In particular, the secretary of state will discuss U.S. proposals for an African peace force.

This weekend he will meet President Nelson Mandela in Pretoria before flying back to Washington.

France prides itself on its links with many African countries, particularly in the West, where it had colonies.

The visit is also seen by some as an economic threat to France in the region. Paris is paying particular attention to Washington's changing role on the continent since the end of the Cold War, as displayed in such countries as Somalia and Liberia, where the United States has taken an active role during civil strife.

The proposed African peace force is providing a focus for tension over the issue.

In a sign of the tension, France boycotted a meeting in May organized by the U.S. mission to the United Nations on the proposed force, while also rejecting U.S. pressure to intervene in Burundi.

Washington wants to choose which African countries take part in what it calls a "crisis" force, while Paris, supported by London, backs a multilateral approach through the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations.

On Tuesday, Mali became the first country to offer troops to the force, which Washington envisions as a 10,000-strong militia to intervene in case of insurrection, civil war or genocide on the continent.

3 South Koreans Slain; Sub Commandos Suspected

By Kevin Sullivan
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — South Korean soldiers found the bodies of three South Korean villagers hidden in the East Coast mountains Wednesday, and military officials said they believed that they were murdered by North Korean commandos from a submarine that went aground three weeks ago.

The bodies of a 67-year-old woman who had been bludgeoned and suffocated was discovered with the bodies of two men, aged 54 and 45, who had been shot. The bodies of the villagers, who had set out Tuesday to pick mushrooms, were partly buried under leaves and reeds.

Military officials said cartridges from ammunition fired by M-16 rifles was found nearby. M-16s are standard issue for South Korean soldiers, but several commandos who came ashore from the submarine were carrying M-16s.

Twenty-two North Koreans from the submarine have been killed and one has been captured. South Korean authorities say that three more have escaped the manhunt and are believed to be responsible for the deaths of the three civilians.

North Korea has threatened to retaliate "a thousandfold" for the deaths of its men and has demanded the return of the submarine and bodies, which South Korea has refused. North Korea announced earlier this week that it had arrested and charged a U.S. citizen on spying charges in what officials in Seoul and Washington call a transparent attempt to use fabricated charges to deflect international criticism over the submarine incident.

President Kim Young Sam of South Korea said this week that the situation had the potential to start a war. He also signaled, in a meeting with European journalists, that South Korea might balk at further implementation of a key nuclear agreement with North Korea because of North Korea's "military provocation" against the South.

North Korea in 1994 agreed to suspend its nuclear weapons program in exchange for nuclear power plants and a steady supply of fuel oil. South Korea and Japan, partners with the United States in the deal, are providing the major financing for the $5 billion plan.

"The project will take more time now. We are not in a hurry," Mr. Kim reportedly told the journalists. Mr. Kim has taken a much tougher line against North Korea since the submarine incident, and his remarks Wednesday suggested that Seoul may be rethinking its participation in the nuclear deal, a cornerstone of Clinton administration policy toward the reclusive Stalinist state.

Four South Korean soldiers and one civilian have already been killed in the manhunt for the North Koreans from the submarine. South Korean officials said they had only circumstantial evidence that the villagers found dead Wednesday were slain by North Korean agents, but they said their suspicion was high. Along with the cartridges from military rifles near their bodies, the dead were found about 50 kilometers (about 30 miles) from where the submarine went aground on Sept. 18.

Colonel Kang Chang Sik, a spokesman for the South Korean Army, said the M-16 cartridges bore no serial numbers. He said all ammunition belonging to the South Korean armed forces has serial numbers.

Curfews in the region that had been imposed when the submarine went aground were lifted earlier this week. But a dusk-to-dawn curfew was reimposed in the area where the bodies were found. Roadblocks were set up, and soldiers intensified their search in the heavily wooded mountains.

The U.S. and South Korean military also announced Wednesday that regularly scheduled annual joint military exercises would begin this month. North Korea regularly decries such exercises as preparations for a joint U.S.-South Korea invasion of the North.

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INTERNATIONAL

Israel and Palestinians Seem Stalled on Hebron

But U.S. Mediator Sees 'Serious Effort'

The Associated Press

JERUSALEM — Amid reports that talks between Israel and the Palestinians had snagged over Israel's redeployment from Hebron, the special U.S. envoy to the negotiations said both sides were making a "serious effort" to reach an agreement.

In a statement issued Wednesday, the envoy, Dennis Ross, said Israeli and Palestinian negotiators met for more than three hours of talks Tuesday evening on Hebron. The talks are being held at the Erez checkpoint, the crossing linking the autonomous Gaza Strip and Israel.

"They are making a serious effort to understand each other's concerns. They will continue their discussion on this issue Wednesday," Mr. Ross said in a statement.

"I think what's most important is to see if we can translate the sense of understanding of concerns on each side into a set of understandings about how to move forward," Mr. Ross said later, after meeting with Israel's defense minister, Yitzhak Mordechai. "We're obviously not there yet."

The head of the Palestinian National Authority, Yasser Arafat, warned that unless Israel showed more flexibility the talks were headed for failure.

"I am not sure that we will be able to accomplish anything," Mr. Arafat said in an interview with the Egyptian weekly Al Mussawar magazine, "unless the Israeli government changes its position and honors the agreements it has already signed. No one expects that."

Israel radio quoted an unidentified senior Palestinian official as saying Wednesday that the differences between the two sides were so serious that another meeting between Israel's prime minister, Benjamin Netanyahu, and Mr. Arafat might be necessary to bridge the gaps.

David Bar-Illan, a top aide to Mr. Netanyahu, said negotiations had not hit an impasse.

"The ups and downs or disagreements that get to the brink of the crisis are the usual negotiating technique, and one should not take them seriously," Mr. Bar-Illan said.

Meanwhile, the Israeli Army announced that 10,000 Palestinian workers were now allowed to return to their jobs in Israel, but journalists at the Erez crossing said few workers crossed Wednesday — apparently because they did not yet have permits. The West Bank and Gaza Strip have been sealed off since violence erupted last month that resulted in the deaths of 63 Arabs and 15 Israelis.

In the talks with the Palestinians, Israel is asking to make adjustments in security arrangements to protect 450 Jewish settlers living in the West Bank city of Hebron, home to some 94,000 Palestinians.

Jason Silva/The Associated Press

An Israeli soldier patrolling the Old City of Jerusalem on Wednesday while an Arab vendor read the news.

Israeli demanded a reduction in the number of Palestinian police and reportedly limiting them to carrying pistols instead of automatic rifles.

"We told them we don't want to change any article of the agreement that we signed on Hebron. We reject the principle of what they raised," said Hassan Asfour, a senior Palestinian negotiator.

The speaker of the Palestinian legislative council, Ahmed Qureia, hinted at a compromise, saying that once the Israeli withdrawal had been implemented changes could be made to deal with any security problems.

He also indicated that if an agreement was not reached, the Palestinians would turn to the United Nations Security Council or another international forum.

Israeli news reports quoted the Palestinian chief negotiator, Saeb Erakat, as saying that if appropriate security could not be provided for the Jewish community, Israel would have to evacuate them from Hebron. This proposal was rejected by Israel.

Separately, Hassan Tahboub, the Palestinian minister of religious affairs, said Muslim authorities would open a new prayer hall Friday under the Al-Aqsa mosque complex. The announcement of alterations to the site — revered by Jews as the Temple Mount — set off protests from Israelis and follows riots and clashes last month that killed 78 people after Israel opened a new entrance to a tourist tunnel at the base of the complex.

China Tied To Pakistan Nuclear Sale

But U.S. Denies Report Of a Broken Pledge

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The State Department on Wednesday denied a newspaper report that China violated a promise to the United States by selling nuclear weapons-related equipment to Pakistan last month.

But the department's spokesman, Nicholas Burns, stopped short of denying that the sale reported in Wednesday's editions of The Washington Times had taken place.

The paper reported that China sold Pakistan a special industrial furnace and high-tech diagnostic equipment last month, violating a May 11 pledge not to repeat an earlier covert sale to Pakistan of other nuclear-related items.

But Mr. Burns said: "Based on information currently available, we have no reason to believe that China is acting in a way that is inconsistent with the statement that China made on May 11."

Mr. Burns also did not deny the authenticity of a Central Intelligence Agency memorandum cited in the Times report. Instead he denounced what he called "another leak of a highly classified intelligence report."

The Times report said the State Department had protested the sale in a note to Beijing on Aug. 30.

China pledged on May 11 not to sell nuclear-weapons related equipment to countries that do not allow their facilities to be inspected by international monitoring authorities. Washington had accused China of selling nuclear-related magnets to Pakistan last year, but was persuaded not to pursue sanctions against Beijing after Chinese leaders said they were unaware of the sale.

Under a 1994 law passed by the U.S. Congress, the government must impose economic sanctions on any country that improperly exports nuclear-related technology, unless the president waives those sanctions in the national interest.

"The senior-level people in this government have looked at these specific charges," Mr. Burns said, adding: "We do not conclude that China has violated the commitments it made in its May 11th statement. We do not conclude that to be the case."

He refused to say, however, whether such equipment had been sold to Pakistan but had been deemed not to violate China's nonproliferation pledge, or whether the reported transfers may have taken place before May 11.

But he acknowledged that Washington remained concerns about nuclear proliferation in China and Pakistan.

A spokesman for the Chinese Embassy, Yu Shuning, dismissed the Times report as unfounded and said Beijing does not provide nuclear-related equipment to unmonitored facilities.

Pakistan's embassy in Beijing also rejected the report as untrue.

Meanwhile, the director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, who was in Beijing on Wednesday, praised China's approach to international arms control, while hinting that Washington was still concerned about the possible spread of nuclear and missile technology.

The director, John Holum, said the rebirth of an arms control dialogue stalled by Chinese-U.S. disagreements over Taiwan last year had been a major step to bridging differences between the two countries. He said they still disagreed over Chinese nuclear cooperation with Iran, but were tending toward greater collaboration over arms control.

"We find increasingly that China is a constructive partner," he said at a news conference. "Have we resolved every problem? Obviously not. But China's position is evolving in a very positive, very constructive direction." He said the new treaty banning nuclear tests was an example of Chinese-U.S. collaboration.

The timing of the report is awkward for President Bill Clinton. It comes after months of complaints from Republicans that he has been too soft on nuclear proliferation. *(Reuters, AP, AFP)*

Turkey Tells U.S. to Back Off Over Libya

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ANKARA — Turkey, responding to U.S. criticism over its ties with Libya, said Wednesday it valued its alliance with the United States but would not accept interference in its foreign policy.

"Turkey alone determines how to run its foreign policy," the Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

In language rarely used with close allies, the United States ripped into Prime Minister Necmettin Erbakan on Tuesday for his much-criticized trip to Libya last weekend, accusing him of trying to minimize the role of the Libyan leader Moammar Gadhafi in international terrorism and stating that the incident would affect U.S.-Turkish relations.

In remarks to reporters, the State Department spokesman, Nicholas Burns, characterized Mr. Erbakan's comments at a press conference Sunday in Tripoli as "untrue" and "unwarranted."

During his visit there, Mr. Erbakan stood next to the Libyan leader and reportedly first spoke out against the United States, then criticized Israel and finished off by describing Libya as a victim of terrorism.

"We strenuously disagree with remarks from Prime Minister Erbakan, which tried to diminish the role and the responsibility that Moammar Gadhafi has for international terrorism, which tried to hide the fact that Moammar Gadhafi and his agents are responsible for the deaths of hundreds of people, including hundreds of American citizens," Mr. Burns said. "We find it very curious and, frankly objectionable, that a Turkish leader would make apologies for a Libyan."

"Now it's time for Turkey to stand by the United States in our fight against Gadhafi," Mr. Burns said, "to isolate him, to maintain the UN sanctions against Libya."

The incident "does have an impact on U.S.-Turkish relations," he warned.

Mr. Erbakan, carrying out a mission to strengthen Turkey's ties with Islamic nations, visited Libya over the weekend to the dismay of secular-minded Turks and the United States.

Mr. Erbakan and Colonel Gadhafi agreed to triple trade between their countries during the talks.

"Turkey attaches great importance to its alliance with the United States," said the Turkish Foreign Ministry spokesman, Sermet Atacanli. "But Turkish foreign policy has other facets, too, and Turkey will run these as it sees fit."

Mr. Erbakan angered the United States with statements made in Tripoli. "We know Libya is against terrorism," Mr. Erbakan said. "We saw the Libyan leader's bombed house" — by U.S. jets in 1986. "We have seen how it has been the victim of terrorism itself."

Mr. Gadhafi outraged Turks with his remarks in support of Kurdish rebels, which both Turkey and the United States brand as terrorists.

Opposition parties have introduced a motion of no-confidence against Mr. Erbakan and his three-month-old coalition government. It says that Turkey was insulted by the Libyan leader and "humiliated" internationally by the incident. *(AP, LAT)*

Epidemic of Malaria Kills 205 in Yemen

The Associated Press

ADEN, Yemen — An outbreak of malaria has killed 205 people and infected thousands more over the last three months in the province of Shabwa in central Yemen, health officials said Wednesday.

About 37,000 people have contracted the rapidly spreading disease since July, said Dr. Ahmed Saleh Alabadi, head of health care in the province.

Insalubrious conditions and lack of medicine were making the outbreak difficult to control, Dr. Alabadi said.

Malaria is spread by mosquitoes that breed in pools of stagnant water.

Yemen, an impoverished country of 17 million in the southern part of the Arabian Peninsula, is also currently beset with outbreaks of cholera and scabies. Last month, health officials in Shabwa reported that cholera had killed 77 and infected hundreds.

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Quake Rolls Through Mideast; Egyptian Dies, 5 Cypriots Hurt

The Associated Press

NICOSIA — An earthquake rocked a wide swath of the Middle East on Wednesday, sending buildings swaying on this Mediterranean island and people running into the streets of Cairo. One person was killed in Egypt.

The quake was felt across Israel, Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, western Turkey and some Greek islands.

A 40-year-old Egyptian villager was killed when her house collapsed in Faheem, north of Cairo, police sources said.

In Cyprus, five residents of the western port of Paphos were slightly injured, and a number of buildings had mild damage, Cyprus radio said. Landslides blocked some mountain roads.

The U.S. Geological Survey, based in Golden, Colorado, said a preliminary reading indicated that the earthquake had a magnitude of 6.8 on the Richter scale and that its center was 90 kilometers (55 miles) west-southwest of Limassol on the southern coast of Cyprus.

In Athens, the Greek Seismological Institute measured the quake at a preliminary magnitude of 6.4, and said there were no reports of significant damage or injury in the city. Frightened people fled into the streets in some parts of Athens.

The earthquake also was felt at about 3:10 P.M. in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, the southern Israeli coastal town of Eilat and in Palestinian cities in the West Bank and Gaza.

The region has a history of deadly temblors. A quake that struck Cairo on Oct. 12, 1992, killed more than 450 people, injured 4,000 others and caused extensive damage to buildings.

South African Trial In Massacre Nears End

Agence France-Presse

DURBAN, South Africa — The high-profile trial of Magnus Malan, a former South African defense minister and 15 others who are accused of inspiring an apartheid-era massacre of 13 persons is expected to near its end Thursday when a judge begins issuing a verdict.

Facing life jail sentences if they are convicted, the defendants will enter the Durban Supreme Court on Thursday and Friday to hear Judge Jan Hugo deliver what he has said will be a long verdict.

The accused are charged with 13 counts of murder, 5 of attempted murder and a number of counts of conspiracy.

CHINA: *Cartoon Characters Compete With Disney's Influence*

Continued from Page 1

In an article in Workers' Daily, one commentator recently bemoaned the popularity of foreign cartoon characters.

"People cannot but worry about the malnutrition resulting from children's 'one-sided diet' of cultural goods," the paper said. "Watching cartoons has become the most important entertainment for children, but the contents are almost all foreign, which include monsters, devils, and sorcerers. If they take in such spiritual food for a long time, what kind of people will they become when they grow up?"

A front-page article in People's Daily last week hailed the children's book fair as providing a "rich source of spiritual food," but judging from the displays here, the reading diet of China's children is decidedly mixed fare. Stalls displayed a range of items, from a Chinese version of the "Where's Waldo?" books to a CD-ROM called "Bloodshed in the Suburbs;" from Disney classics to Chinese classics: from a tale of Chinese youngsters who travel in time back to the Shang Dynasty, to the story of two girls from broken families in a menacing, contemporary urban environment.

Many seem to fall short of the new moral standards. One book called "Officer Yellow Beard" offers short, violent crime stories. Another translates a Japanese comic book, "King of Comics," into Chinese: the back cover of one issue features a buxom, gun-toting young woman with a yellow bow in her hair and a large dagger hanging from her holster.

But most publishers are giving stricter guidelines to authors and illustrators, said Dan Liu, manager of computer technology at the Sichuan Children's Publication Press. "Jiang has targeted five industries — movies, novels, cartoons, theater and broadcasting — to make content more Chinese and to build up the level of national culture," he said.

That, in turn, is part of Mr. Jiang's larger drive to make "spiritual civilization" the centerpiece of his campaign to consolidate his hold on the Communist Party leadership at the party assembly that opened Monday.

The Sichuan Children's Publication Press has been chosen by the government to lead the development of Chinese cartoon characters for children. First drafts of "Soccer Boy" were criticized as being "too Japanese." Some adjustments were made to the drawings, but the books still resemble Japanese comics in some ways.

"The ones that look Japanese are the most popular," said Mr. Dan. But he said that the "Japanese ones have a lot of violence and pornography" that won't be found in "Soccer Boy."

In search of "traditional values," many authors are looking to an imperial past previously denounced as "feudal" by the Communist regime. Sichuan Children's Publication Press also has introduced a series about a soccer-crazed boy with big feet and a girl from his school who wander into a forest in search of treasure and fall into a time tunnel that takes them back 3,000 years to the Shang Dynasty.

Another stall at this week's exhibition featured patriotic CD-ROMs, aimed at high school students who can test their knowledge of history by playing interactive games based on the 19th century Opium War and the Communists' Long March to escape the rival Nationalists in the mid-1930s. In the games, players can change the course of history.

Even Disney's detractors and competitors pay tribute to the American maker of children's classics. A commentator in the China Daily this week blamed traditional Chinese respect for age and authority for the shortage of humor in Chinese cartoons. He said Chinese characters are painted in extreme images of good and evil, leaving little room for good-hearted mischief-makers. "For example, the mouse in Chinese movies invariably looks wretched, talks in a high-pitched, unpleasant voice and sneaks around like a thief — a sharp contrast to Disney's lovable Mickey Mouse," the commentator said.

"Some people say we are part of a cultural invasion, but their kids don't think so," said Ma Jian, of the Children's Fun Publishing Co. Ltd., the Disney Chinese book publisher and distributor.

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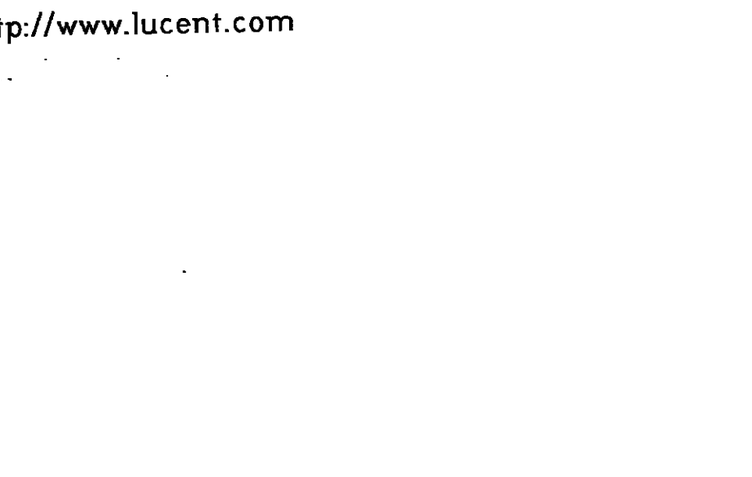

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INTERNATIONAL

U.S. Troops Begin Pullout, But Other GIs Bosnia Bound

The Associated Press

TUZLA, Bosnia-Herzegovina — The withdrawal of U.S. troops serving with the NATO-led peace force in Bosnia began Wednesday with more than 200 soldiers heading for Hungary en route to their bases in Germany.

The departure of two artillery units of the 1st Armored Division and the 127th Military Police company of military police came as the first American troops headed from Germany to Bosnia to serve as part of a force of 5,000 Americans who will be in Bosnia until the spring to help cover the withdrawal of some 15,000 Americans with the peace force.

In about a week, the departing units will return to their respective assignments in Germany — the artillery units with the 1st Armored based at Baumholder, Germany, and the military police in Hanau, near Frankfurt, the statement said.

President Bill Clinton promised last year, when American troops were sent to Bosnia, that they would not be there for more than 12 months. Their assignment expires Dec. 20.

Most are expected to leave much nearer that deadline, and the peace force says it expects to be at its full operating strength of around 50,000 for the municipal elections due Nov. 22-24.

Peace force engineers have been working in recent days on a second pontoon bridge across the Sava River, linking Orasje in northeastern Bosnia to Zupanja in Croatia.

There was outrage from Republicans in Congress last week when the Pentagon announced that an additional 5,000 American soldiers were being sent to Bosnia now and very likely would stay until next spring.

The NATO-led peace force officially began its duties last Dec. 20 in Bosnia after the signing of the Dayton peace accord. It is widely expected that NATO will maintain some presence in Bosnia after Dec. 20, but no final decision is expected until after the U.S. presidential election in November.

Earlier, a spokesman for the peace force announced it had confiscated mortars, missiles and armored vehicles from Croats and Serbs.

During an inspection Tuesday of an armory belonging to the Bosnian Croat HVO militia in Kobiljaca, 20 kilometers (12 miles) south of Sarajevo, Spanish soldiers with the peace force confiscated two armored vehicles that can be mounted with anti-aircraft guns, said spokesman Major Simon Haselock.

The vehicles did not have guns, but were not on the list of military equipment authorized by NATO, Major Haselock said.

Under the Dayton peace accord, all heavy weapons and other military equipment are to be stored at designated weapons collection sites monitored by the peace force.

Also Tuesday, Czech troops with the peace force intercepted an unauthorized movement of Bosnian Serb soldiers in the village of Pucari, 40 kilometers northwest of the Bosnian Serb stronghold of Banja Luka, Major Haselock said. Czechs found two M-57 mortars, one M-78 missile and one 82mm cordless gun.

After that, the Czechs inspected a nearby weapons collections site, where they discovered and confiscated several unregistered weapons: an anti-tank missile launcher, a SA-7 missile, a rifle, 200 rounds of 7.65mm ammunition, two grenades and one anti-tank missile launcher.

Danilo Krstanovic/Reuters

Muslim woman awaiting the results Wednesday of the exhumation of a mass grave in Ahatovici, Bosnia, near Sarajevo, where investigators believe that 60 Muslims were killed and buried by Bosnian Serbs in 1992.

BOOKS

WAYLON: An Autobiography

By Waylon Jennings, with Lenny Kaye. 418 pages. $23. Warner.

Reviewed by Jonathan Yardley

WAYLON Jennings never graduated from high school but he has somehow managed to write as good a book about American popular music as one is likely to find. This giant of "outlaw" country music has lived an outsized life, so his story cannot be taken as exactly paradigmatic, but its essentials approach pop-music universality: his rise from impoverished circumstances, his hell-bent determination to make a life in music, his innocence and vulnerability in business matters, his amatory excesses and narcotic addictions, his fidelity to his vision and his fulfillment of it.

One never can tell from a book like this how much of it is the famous author's and how much belongs to his ghost, but "Waylon" has the ring of authenticity. This narrative rolls along with the irresistible momentum of a long night of honky-tonk.

Jennings was born in 1937 in West Texas, the child of poor but honorable people who raised him right; if he strayed from time to time in later years — he strayed, all right — the fault was his, not theirs. He got a guitar when he was little and has held on to it ever since. He worked as a disc jockey, all the time honing his own skills and listening to others, absorbing the best of what they had to offer.

In 1954, listening to "Hillbilly Hit Parade," Jennings heard a couple of songs by a singer whose "sound went right up your spine." The singer "sounded black, but something about the songs was really country." Jennings "had grown up hearing Bill Monroe sing 'Blue Moon of Kentucky,' but this was something entirely different." It was Elvis Presley, of course, and for Waylon Jennings as for so many other young people with musical dreams, it was the door to a new world.

His path wasn't easy. In part this was his own fault. He worked his way through three wives and more strays than a cowboy could count before finally lucking out and marrying Jessi Colter, herself a country singer of no mean talents. He wasn't much of a drinker, but he popped pills and graduated to cocaine. By 1977, his "intake was reaching $1,500 a day." He was busted in August of that year but never nailed; it wasn't until seven years later that he finally got off drugs and back into music full time.

But a lot of the fault lay with others. The popular music business is sordid at best, poison at worst. In Nashville during the 1960s and '70s, it was toxic to the core. The studios and the managers and the record companies thought they could walk all over these ignorant country boys and girls, which is exactly what many of them did.

Jennings was moving up the charts and into the headliner's billing, but he was taking a pounding from others and administering one to himself. More and more money rolled in, but even more rolled out. Finally he straightened himself out, but one shudders to think of those thousands — maybe millions — that went to pushers and promoters and other lowlifes.

What's amazing is that through all this Jennings was pouring out some of the best music country has ever heard. He hated the saccharine "Nashville sound" that emerged in the 1960s as the industry tried to cross over into the pop market. He believed that fusion with rock 'n' roll was the way to go, and along with some extraordinary allies — Willie Nelson and Kris Kristofferson, to name two — he wrenched the mainstream out of its complacent course and into outlaw territory.

Jonathan Yardley is on the staff of The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

AT the World Women's Teams in 1968, Hermoine Baron was East on the diagramed deal.

It can be seen that seven no-trump presents no problems but that is not an easy contract to find when West takes vigorous action. Mrs. Baron was equal to that task, and leapt to six hearts when South opened with two clubs.

Six hearts could have been doubled and defeated by five tricks, for a penalty of 900 in the scoring in use at that time. But South was not willing and bid six spades. North, whose previous pass was mildly encouraging, now passed again, overcautiously.

Mrs. Baron visualized the possibility that her partner could be void in hearts and led the deuce. When her partner ruffed, she understood the message: West wanted the return of the low-ranking suit, therefore clubs. The contract went down three, and North-South felt decidedly foolish.

In the replay, West's first action was five hearts, not six. This gave North-South a little room, and North bid six hearts to suggest considerable values and a possible grand slam. South bid seven spades, which North should have converted to seven no-trump: It is hard to conceive a hand on which the grand slam will make in spades but not no-trump.

Seven spades was better than six spades, since South will never make exactly 12 tricks. Oddly, the contract succeeded, for West talked herself into believing that her opponents were prepared for a heart lead and tried a diamond.

NORTH (D)
♠ 5 3
♡ A 6
◇ K J 10 7
♣ Q 9 6 3 2

WEST
♠ 10 9
♡ Q J 10 8 7 5 4 3 2
◇ 5 4
♣ —

EAST
♠ 8 6 2
♡ —
◇ 9 8 6 3 2
♣ K J 10 7 4

SOUTH
♠ A K Q J 7 4
♡ K 9
◇ A Q
♣ A 8 5

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
Pass	Pass	2 ♣	6 ♡
Pass	Pass	6 ♠	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the heart two.

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INTERNATIONAL

REFUGEES: *Back to Bosnia*

Continued from Page 1

since 1992 and forfeiting a $350 monthly check that the authorities give him for part-time work as a cleaner. He would return, he said in an interview Wednesday, to a land where he has no pension, no job, no place to go. His former home, near Doboj, is under Bosnian Serb occupation.

"I'd rather wait until spring, although that won't change the basic situation," he said. "I'd just have a better chance of surviving instead of sleeping under the snow on the streets of Sarajevo."

For Miss Hafizovic, the choice seems equally dire.

"I'd go home tomorrow if I could," she said. But with her former home near Banja Luka now deep inside areas controlled by Bosnian Serbs and with what accommodation there is in Bosnia already filled by other displaced people, she does not know where to go.

And, when she leaves, she said she will be abandoning her 70-year-old ailing parents. They have legal status here because her father worked in Germany for 25 years.

She said that when she and her mother fled Bosnia's ethnic cleansing in 1992, her mother was allowed resident status in Germany alongside her husband. But Miss Hafizovic was not because she was more than 16 years old and did not therefore qualify under German rules for family reunification.

If she is forced to leave, Miss Hafizovic said, her parents have agreed to separate and live with a sister in Munich and a brother in Vienna because there will be no one to look after them both.

The two refugees, among 65,000 Bosnians living in Bavaria, spoke at the offices of the Catholic relief agency Caritas.

Its officials said there were up to 1,000 Bosnian refugees in the same position as Miss Hafizovic and Mr. Kobic — single, ethnically displaced and facing deportation soon.

"They are stateless in the sense that they cannot go back to where they came from and cannot stay in Germany," said Christoph Fedke, the Caritas director here.

He also said that reports from Bosnians who tried to return home voluntarily in recent days suggested that Croatian authorities were refusing to permit them to cross their territory for fear they would simply hide out there.

Most of the refugees ordered to leave Bavaria were planning to lodge objections with state authorities in courts to win more time, relief officials said.

"Anyone who suggests we are giving these people the heave-ho or planning mass deportations is misleading the public," said Gunther Beckstein, the Bavarian interior minister.

Militants Kill 38 in Algeria As Revenge

The Associated Press

ALGIERS — Muslim militants have killed 38 persons this week in attacks that were regarded as revenge for the deaths of a militant leader and nine of his lieutenants, informed sources said Wednesday.

Security forces killed "Emir Napoli," the leader of the Armed Islamic Group in the casbah of Algiers, along with nine aides last week.

In what was assumed to be an act of vengeance, militants killed 34 residents of Bouterfkine, 400 kilometers (240 miles) south of Algiers, after setting up a fake police roadblock at the town's entrance, hospital sources said.

Residents said about 20 armed men dressed in stolen dark blue police uniforms stopped several vehicles at the roadblock early Monday. They slashed the throats of nine persons in a bus, then raked each oncoming vehicle with submachine-gun fire. The vehicles included an ambulance, and the driver, a nurse and a patient were killed, the residents said.

More than 60,000 people have died in four years of clashes between the government and Muslim fundamentalists.

SENGHOR: *A French Village Fetes the Champion of Postcolonial Senegal*

Continued from Page 1

ute in Paris two weeks from now.

Mr. Senghor nonetheless has been a kindly presence in the village since he retired there in 1983. News dealers report that he likes magazines about auto racing along with his daily scan of world affairs. A local cab driver who said he had driven Mr. Senghor in the past described him as "a sympathetic guy. You'd never know he was Mr. President."

But France laid claim to Mr. Senghor, and he to it, long before he became a resident of Verson.

A member of the minority Serer tribe, he was born in Joal-Fadiout, on the coast of Senegal in what was then French West Africa. He began studying in French Catholic schools there at the age of 7, left to study in Paris when he was 22 and didn't go home to Senegal until he was nearly 40.

He had a French university education, taught in French high schools, served in the French infantry, was captured by Nazi forces and thrown into a series of detention camps, joined the French resistance on his release, and served in the French Parliament.

While incarcerated, he wrote his most moving and complex poetry. He favored impressionistic hymns of longing for his homeland, and brooding reveries of the special sense of alienation felt by a black intellectual in Paris between the wars: neither an African like most Africans nor a Frenchman like most Frenchmen.

On long walks along the Seine, Mr. Senghor was introduced to Baudelaire, Proust, Gide and socialism by his friend Georges Pompidou, the future French president. In Paris, too, he discovered kindred spirits and fruitful collaboration in two prodigious black intellectuals from outside Africa, Aime Cesaire of Martinique and Leon Damas of Guyana. Together they minted the idea they called "negritude."

Mr. Senghor often described it as "the Negro-African aesthetic," and recognized negritude as the precursor to what, decades later, would go by slogans like "black is beautiful" and such disciplines as black studies.

Mr. Senghor made the transition from artist to political actor after the shock of his wartime experience. With winds of change in the air, limning the savannah and summoning ancestral spirits seemed a luxury, and in any case a younger man's pastime. There was work to do, and five-year programs for economic development to conceive and execute.

He had another full-time career: governing Senegal. Politics may not have been this intellectual's intended calling or his preferred one, but he managed better than most, and made Senegal the rare exception in a continent of chronic coups.

He was re-elected four times. He governed with justice and pragmatism. After he resigned in 1980, he turned the presidency over to an elected successor. Though distant and now receding from view, he remains as beloved in Senegal as he appears to be in Verson.

SQUEEZE: *Japan Bank Accounts Don't Count for Much*

Continued from Page 1

be agony for Japanese savers, whose frustration is mounting. Yoko Ito, a 65-year-old mother of three who manages the family's finances, used to prefer the banks because they were much safer than stocks, but the banks don't look appealing now either.

"Until several years ago, we could use the interest to pay our utility bills," Mrs. Ito said. "When I see the small amount of interest every month, I feel so bad that my husband worked all these years to earn precious money. This is miserable."

So far, most people are just watching their interest income slide in disgust, and there is little indication that a revolt is building like the money revolution in the United States in the 1970s. Back then, when real, or inflation-adjusted, interest rates on American savings accounts turned negative, as they did briefly this summer in Japan, the public outcry ultimately led to the creation of all sorts of alternative saving vehicles like bond and money-market funds.

Nothing like that is happening here yet, but the low rates threaten to change the saving habits of Japanese like Mrs. Ito, whose frugality has fueled decades of economic growth. Some critics of government policy fear that today's Japanese super savers will become tomorrow's spendthrifts. Already, people have been rushing to buy homes to take advantage of cheap mortgages and to beat an expected increase in the consumption tax.

"I'd prefer to spend my money on trips abroad and on cars, rather than putting it in the bank," said Yoshitoshi Arii, a 63-year-old retiree. "I think this is the effect that the government is hoping for."

The policy may be backfiring. The latest government figures show a small decline in household spending, possibly because many Japanese feel impelled to save more to make up for lost interest income and to prepare for rough days ahead.

DOLE: *'Bozo' Seen as Tactical*

Continued from Page 1

confrontation and civility in the first debate, said Tuesday that he was ready to "go back at it" with Mr. Clinton in their next and final debate on Oct. 16 in San Diego.

Although the Republican candidate attacked the president Sunday on his economic and foreign policy record, some backers say he should have pressed Mr. Clinton relentlessly on issues like the Whitewater affair, the possible White House misuse of FBI files on prominent Republicans and other questions of ethics and morality.

Such an aggressive approach is probably the Republican candidate's only hope now, said Herbert L. London, professor of humanities at New York University.

"It's true that Dole has a reputation of being crusty and curmudgeonly," he said, "but during this campaign, he's been nothing but a cream puff. He's got to come out and show he's got some spine."

Mr. London, who described himself as a pro-Dole Republican, said that the former senator "doesn't seem to be a man of conviction." A more aggressively waged campaign, he said, could provide a boost.

Mr. London touched on a critique of the Dole campaign heard increasingly among many Republicans: that he has failed to exploit social issues where his differences with Mr. Clinton are considerable, or where the Democrat is viewed as vulnerable, including abortion, affirmative action and immigration.

Some analysts have attributed this to the influence of his running mate, Jack Kemp, and a to man many believe Mr. Dole would like to nominate as secretary of state, Colin Powell, the former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Both have taken positions, particularly on race-oriented issues and immigration, that are closer to the political mainstream than those staked out by Mr. Dole when he announced his candidacy.

Mr. Dole is also said to have been concerned about alienating women voters on issues like abortion. Instead, he has concentrated on attacking Mr. Clinton's economic policies, at a time when most Americans think the economy is fairly healthy.

In Mr. Popkin's view, Mr. Dole is now doing more than changing his tone. "The change of tone is a change of target," he said. "The kinder, gentler style was a direct pitch to the 'soccer moms,' and Mr. Dole himself has said that. This change of tone is a decision to try to firm up Republican male support."

A CNN/USA Today/Gallup poll taken last month found that Mr. Clinton holds substantial leads in support among most categories of women voters. He has even increased his lead among those who describe themselves as "Midwestern conservative women," from 20 percent four years ago to 52 percent today.

Mr. Popkin said that "it's impossible for a campaign not to be tempted" by a negative turn when it trails badly. But Mr. Kemp pledged Wednesday that his debate later in the day against Vice President Al Gore would be conducted "with dignity, civility and respect."

"I don't have to be an attack dog," he said.

Mr. Gore said of the debate: "You can disagree without being disagreeable. We've been friends for a long time."

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How to Fight AIDS

Progress is rare in the fight against the spread of AIDS in the developing world. In six years the number of people infected with the AIDS virus globally has doubled to more than 25 million, with 85 percent of them in Africa and Asia. Until an effective vaccine is developed, there is no hope of eradicating the disease. But there is at least reason for cautious hope that its rate of growth can be stemmed. Researchers have evidence that programs in Thailand have cut the rate of transmission of HIV, the AIDS virus — the first such proven success. Uganda also shows indications that the AIDS transmission rate is slowing.

While not every country will be able to copy these achievements, they deserve to be studied and their lessons adapted worldwide.

The centerpiece of the Thai program is the "100 Percent Condom" campaign, which requires all sex workers in brothels to demand that clients use condoms, distributed by the government. Brothels are a particularly important site of AIDS transmission in Thailand, where the vast majority of men patronize them. Thailand's sophisticated network of clinics that treat and track sexually transmitted diseases determines if brothels are not complying, and several violators have been shut. The campaign is reinforced by aggressive education about condom use in schools, military bases, workplaces and on television and radio.

Researchers recently published a paper in the New England Journal of Medicine showing that from 1991 to 1995 the percentage of newly drafted Thai soldiers who said they used condoms during sex with prostitutes rose from 61 to 92.5. They also found that the percentage of new draftees testing positive for HIV fell from 12.5 in 1993 to 6.7 in 1995.

But Thailand remains an AIDS disaster area, with 750,000 infected people. The HIV rate for prostitutes remains at 50 percent. Neither has the Thai campaign been successful in convincing men to use condoms with their wives and girlfriends.

Uganda has 1.4 million infected people, ranking only behind India and South Africa. There the program targets all citizens. The government distributes condoms and promotes their use and monogamy in advertising campaigns. The prevalence of HIV among women attending prenatal clinics has dropped from 21 to 15 in recent years — still shockingly high.

Some other countries, such as Cameroon and Tanzania, may be making the same progress but lack ways to measure it.

But most countries have yet to take the basic step of wide promotion and distribution of condoms. They lack the single most important ingredient of Thailand and Uganda's success: government commitment.

The Thai government initially saw AIDS as a threat to tourism to be covered up, but then shifted to take it seriously as a threat to public health. The same openness about sex that has made Thailand a center of the world's sex trade now allows people to talk openly about AIDS.

The government made another sound choice in recognizing that trying to eradicate prostitution was hopeless. Instead it took advantage of having brothel prostitutes, a well-defined, legal and easy-to-reach group, to work with. In countries where prostitution is underground or not a prime transmission belt for AIDS, governments cannot make this choice.

Despite its heavy Muslim population, Uganda has also succeeded in speaking openly about AIDS. Both countries also benefit from relatively high education levels and the work of sophisticated nongovernmental groups.

Considering the threat that AIDS poses, it is remarkable that most countries, including the United States, still allow pressure groups to block effective anti-AIDS campaigns. Not every country will have the success of Thailand, but all can slow the spread of AIDS and save lives by treating it seriously and frankly.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Crack and the CIA

The San Jose Mercury News ran a story in August saying that the CIA lit the crack fire in America in the 1980s by enabling its operatives to sell cocaine in California to earn the money to finance the contras in Nicaragua. The story borrowed heavily from a certain view of CIA rogue conduct that was widespread 10 years ago.

It borrowed also from the Reagan-era Iran-contra affair, another matter in which funds of suspect origin were funneled to CIA-supported Nicaraguan rebels. Yet the shock of the story for many was not simply the sheer monstrousness of the idea of an official agency contributing to a modern-day plague — and to a plague targeted on blacks. The shock was the credibility that the story seems to have generated when it reached some parts of the black community.

The Washington Post's own reporters, Roberto Suro and Walter Pincus, have now found that the available information does not support the conclusion that two Nicaraguans linked to the CIA played a major role in the American crack explosion. This evil event, they discovered, was the work of many dirty hands.

The inquiry into the subject is a work in progress. Such was the political force generated by reaction to the San Jose paper's account that official investigations are proceeding at the CIA and the Justice Department and may open in Congress as well. The collective results, if they fall short of confirming conspiracy, may not be credited by conspiracy believers or leaners. But the results may confirm a baseline of factuality, or at least indicate where the gaps in public knowledge are.

In fact, this terrain is not new. While Nicaragua was still a hot case, it was reported, and confirmed by congressional investigation, that the CIA had dealings with drug pushers — not to infect Americans but to advance the CIA's foreign projects and purposes. Cold War inhibitions then current kept Americans from mustering the appropriate outrage. Perhaps there is a kind of delayed reaction now in the readiness of a good number of people to believe the California story.

For even just a couple of CIA-connected characters to have played even a trivial role in introducing Americans to crack would indicate an unconscionable breach by the CIA. It is essential to know whether the agency contributed to this result or failed to exercise diligence to block it.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

A Constitution for Europe

The trend toward [European] disintegration may be ready to be reversed. The first sign was the Baden-Württemberg elections six months ago. Six months ago I would have bet that the introduction of the single currency would be delayed and perhaps deferred indefinitely. I am now willing to bet it will take place on time.

A more stable and strongly pro-European government has come to power in Italy, and a Labor government in Britain may soon play a more constructive role in Europe. More important, there is a widespread feeling that the disintegration of Europe has gone far enough. People have been profoundly affected by the tragedy of Bosnia. That is a sentiment on which it is possible to build.

The bureaucratic method of building an integrated Europe has exhausted its potential. The Inter-Governmental Conference should convene a Constitutional Assembly; the people of Europe should be mobilized to bring that about. A Constitutional Assembly would not be empowered to appropriate further slices of national sovereignty without first obtaining the approval of each of the member countries. The new constitution would come into effect only after, say, three-quarters of the national parliaments approved it; in those countries that rejected it, it would be submitted to a referendum.

The Constitutional Assembly would be able to resolve the problems that the Inter-Governmental Conference *cannot* resolve, and engage the people of Europe in the process.

Only a bold measure, clarifying the nature of the European Union, can stop the gradual disintegration of Europe and prevent a return to the conditions prevailing between the world wars.

— George Soros, writing in Foreign Affairs (New York).

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST
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Deal With Muslim Moderates, Not With Taleban

By Amir Taheri

PARIS — "As the rugged-looking guerrillas slipped into the city brandishing their automatic guns, a sigh of relief could be heard all around. The feeling was that years of war would come to an end and the new rulers would create a clean, almost ascetic administration."

The above mini-reportage does not describe the entry into Kabul last week of the Taleban militia. It is taken from a report in a French weekly more than two decades ago when the Khmer Rouge entered Phnom Penh.

I was reminded of that press cutting (which, for reasons long forgotten, I kept among my papers) when reading reports of Taleban's seizure of Kabul.

The Khmer Rouge, like Taleban today, cultivated the image of a puritan radical movement ready for self-sacrifice in the service of peace and justice. Like Taleban, they were supported, if not actually created, by a neighboring country (in that case China) to unseat a government supported by another neighboring country (Vietnam).

Those who wanted to fool themselves into seeing the Khmer Rouge as saviors of Cambodia discounted reports of the savage repression that Pol Pot's henchmen carried out in areas under their control. Also ignored were reports, some well documented, that the Khmer Rouge were involved in criminal activities that included drug trafficking. The Khmer Rouge were portrayed by some Western, especially French, intellectuals as a model of redemption politics for other so-called "developing nations." The rest, as the saying goes, is history.

Will Taleban turn out to be a religious version of the atheistic Khmer Rouge? The two groups share several basic dogmas. Both believe that there is one single version of the truth and that they are its exclusive custodians. Both attracted half-educated men in their 20s and 30s whose little knowledge was more dangerous than ignorance.

The Khmer Rouge leaders had read a few badly translated summaries of the works of Marx, Engels and Lenin and regarded themselves as the sole possessors of "scientific socialism," whatever that might mean. The Taleban leaders have studied a few pamphlets by Pakistani fundamentalist *mawlawis*, often in poor Pashtun translations from Urdu, and think that they understand Islam better than anyone else.

When they say that women should not be educated, they think they are being "very Islamic" because some Pakistani backwoodsman says so in a pamphlet. They do not know that in Islam, education and the quest for knowledge in general are sacred duties for all believers, men and women.

The most dangerous point the Taleban men have in common with the Khmer Rouge is their disdain for real life as it exists in their societies right now. Both believe that they can turn society into a tabula rasa on which they could design an ideal society that they have not yet discovered.

On the first day of its rule, Taleban decreed that women should stop working outside their homes. But what about the existing realities? There are 40,000 war widows in Kabul. How are they going to survive and raise their children if they do not work?

Afghan women have always worked. Without their work Afghan agriculture, the country's largest source of income, would collapse?

In the past 25 years many Afghan men have been drawn into guerrilla bands or fled to neighboring countries to secure an income. Their places have been taken by women. Today, for example, two-thirds of teachers at all Afghan schools, for both boys and girls, are women. Get rid of women teachers and nearly half of the boys' schools will also close.

Taleban members have a fixation with the beard. They have announced that men aged over 16 should grow full beards or be regarded as *kaffir* (infidel) and punished. The problem is that among Hazara, Turkmen and Uzbeks, who account for 30 percent of the population, many men are biologically unable to grow the kind of beard that Taleban ordains. Should they buy theatrical false beards to be left in peace?

There are reasons for hoping that Taleban will not be able to do in Afghanistan what the Khmer Rouge did in Cambodia. Afghanistan is a larger and more difficult country to control. It is unlikely that the Tajiks, the Hazara, the Uzbeks, the Char-Imaq and even many of the Pashtun tribes will submit to Taleban for long.

The Muslim world is already speaking against the claim by Taleban to represent "the sole true version" of a faith shared by more than a billion people in more than 180 countries.

Washington should think twice before recognizing Taleban as the new Afghan government. America's long-term interest in the Muslim world is served by dialogue with moderates and progressives within Islam, not with fanatics.

The writer, an Iranian journalist abroad, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

The Distressed Jordanian Gave the Israeli a Piece of His Mind

By Thomas L. Friedman

NEW YORK — They were all sitting around the dining table in the White House Blue Room on Wednesday last week. Benjamin Netanyahu had spoken, as had Yasser Arafat and Bill Clinton. After waiters passed out sorbet and fruit, only King Hussein was left to speak. It was the most important speech of the summit.

King Hussein had been the Arab leader most receptive to Mr. Netanyahu. The king preferred him to Shimon Peres, he had publicly appealed to the Arabs to give him a chance and he had warmly received the Likud leader in Jordan before and after the Israeli elections.

But the king was steaming — not only because he believed that Mr. Netanyahu was as incompetent as Mr. Peres in delivering the trade deals that Israel had promised to Jordan but, more important, because Mr. Netanyahu's adviser Dore Gold had been to Amman just before the controversial Jerusalem tunnel was opened and had not mentioned it to the Jordanians. They took that as a personal affront and a violation of the Jordan-Israel peace treaty.

With that in mind, the king fixed his gaze on Mr. Netanyahu and, while Mr. Arafat, Mr. Clinton and Vice President Al Gore looked on in amazement, erupted: "I am deeply disappointed. I am sure you are, too, Mr. President. Maybe President Mubarak was right [not to attend the summit]. Maybe he was perceptive. Prime Minister Netanyahu put out maximalist positions before coming here and he kept to them in letter and in spirit. I expected we would have done better."

King Hussein, according to several sources, added that he had expected that Mr. Netanyahu would at least agree to a target date for completing the Hebron negotiations and for the resumption of final-status talks.

"All of this would have been very meaningful," the king continued. "It would have been good to stand alongside you and announce this. And I speak now for all those who love peace, for the mothers and fathers, for my grandfather, for my great-uncle who started the dialogue with the Zionist movement.

"I speak for myself and I speak for Yitzhak Rabin, a man whom I had the great pride to call my friend. I speak for all the peoples who benefit from peace. All this goodwill is being lost. We are at the edge of the abyss, and regardless of our best efforts we might be just about to fall into it — all of us."

The king said he didn't know how much more the Palestinians could take. They had few chances to work and were living under Israeli curfews.

Then, staring at Mr. Netanyahu, he said: "What we need, sir, is not the arrogance of power, but the vision that Yitzhak Rabin had. Maybe one day you'll have it. But today was a success for extremists and warmongers. I am very disappointed."

Security, the king said, cannot be achieved by an Israeli "fortress mentality." It required mutual respect. Terrorism, he added, is born of despair. Without a greater willingness by Israel to give and take and see the big picture, he said, terrorism would likely explode anew.

The king added that Mr. Netanyahu's efforts to reopen the Oslo accords, agreed to by the previous Israeli government, put in doubt "everything that has been achieved."

He concluded: "Prime Minister Netanyahu, I am concerned for you. You are the leader of Israel. Can you seize the moment? Because if you can't, the real impact will be on all of us in this room."

There were two views of Mr. Netanyahu in the Arab world after his election: a Syrian-led view that he was a menace to peace (just like the Syrians!), and a Jordanian-Egyptian view that he was a tough pragmatist who would continue Oslo in his own way. That Jordanian-Egyptian view is crumbling, and this is a real strategic loss for Israel. Only a Hebron deal could begin to reverse that trend and force the Arabs to give Mr. Netanyahu a second look.

By hanging tough in Washington, and not acting under pressure, Mr. Netanyahu built up chips at home. But does he have a strategy, and a will, to use those chips to strike a Hebron deal while not under pressure? Will he ever use his rhetorical skills not just to explain away his mistakes but to build a real consensus among Israelis for moving forward?

King Hussein was dubious. He left the lunch muttering that Mr. Netanyahu just didn't get it. The Israeli leader needs to prove him wrong.

The New York Times.

Washington Has Been Neglecting Turkey, and Now It Shows

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — For nearly 50 years, the United States promoted stability in Turkey as an overriding foreign policy goal. The Truman Doctrine, which set containment strategy in the Cold War, was forged out of concern over turmoil in Turkey and Greece.

No more. Stability is the last thing the Clinton administration wants for Turkey's government. Official Washington eagerly waits for Prime Minister Necmettin Erbakan's coalition regime to crash and burn. A looming economic crisis for Turkey now raises hopes in Washington that the Islamic fundamentalists will soon fall.

The reasons for the quick turnaround on Turkey are not hard to understand and applaud. Mr. Erbakan has been in Libya, breaking United Nations sanctions on travel to that rogue nation and signing a trade pact with Moammar Gadhafi. In August he visited Iran. Mr. Erbakan also says that no one in his government has a quarrel with Iraq's Saddam Hussein.

He would realign Turkey with America's enemies. He seeks ideological and financial support from them to entrench his Islam-based Welfare Party and counter the Western orientation of Turkey's powerful military and its weak secular parties.

The unspoken Clinton policy of waiting for Mr. Erbakan to self-destruct is a policy of last resort. It is an indictment of the administration's mishandling of an important ally in a region that will demand priority attention from the winner of November's presidential election.

The trouble results largely from choices that the Turks themselves have made. Mr. Erbakan's party won 21 percent of the vote in March and formed a coalition government in June. Years of human rights abuses against the population at large and a vengeful military campaign against the Kurds of eastern Turkey and northern Iraq had already undermined the economy and the authority of the Ankara government.

But an inconsistent, at times neglectful U.S. approach has contributed to Turkey's suddenly becoming a factor of instability in the region.

Turkey has been treated to a feast of overblown U.S. rhetorical support that reinforced Ankara's sense of self-importance, and to a famine of material and political aid for its mounting problems. The U.S. approach has combined the worst of this administration's tendency to overpromise, cease to pay attention and then walk away from tough problems.

Only two years ago, senior U.S. officials characterized Turkey as the world's new "front-line state." Its position bordering on the conflicts of the Balkans, Central Asia and the Middle East made it the post-Cold War equivalent of West Germany in American foreign policy, the State Department's senior officials said.

As a matter of policy, the United States refused to criticize the Turks for hammering the Kurds. Treasury Department officials who sought to impress on Ankara the risks of its highly inflationary, deficit-producing stop-and-go economic policies were shushed with reminders from the State and Defense departments of Turkey's geostrategic importance. But Washington failed to follow through with meaningful acts.

The Turks complained bitterly that they had to sacrifice $27 billion over five years because of economic sanctions against Iraq, without receiving compensation. Ankara's requests to buy 10 Cobra helicopter gunships and three antiquated frigates have been held up in Congress by pressures from the Greek lobby and human rights organizations. The vacuum that U.S. policy created in northern Iraq allowed Kurdish guerrillas to operate against Turkey.

U.S. economic aid sank in five years from $120 million a year to a quarter of that level. Performance failed to match promises. Turkey came to understand that after the Cold War there were no front-line states.

When Saddam retook control of the Kurdish homeland in northern Iraq last month, Mr. Erbakan, the Turkish military and Foreign Minister Tansu Ciller knew that they had little to gain, or to lose, from Washington. So they refused to oppose in word or deed Saddam's defiance of America.

Washington is probably right. But this is policy and leadership by default, and an invitation to even greater trouble ahead.

The Washington Post.

A Debate for a Calmer Country

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — The Clinton-Dole debate provided a surprisingly illuminating reflection of what the best-informed politicians think American voters want to hear.

It was a sharp contrast with the harsh, righteous noises that have been steaming out of the United States in the past couple of years, particularly during the primaries in the first half of this year.

It was clear from the candidates' behavior, what they didn't say as well as what they said, that the mud-wrestling, attack ad style that seemed to be dominant in American political discourse is no longer considered the most rewarding. They were careful to be gentlemen, not talk show stars.

As they struggled to define differences that would persuade the electorate's choice, the president and the ex-senator did agree on one thing. "Liberal" is still a bad name. In the American idiom, "liberal" means something like "progressive" in Europe, so the politicians' assumption is that the country remains tilted to the center-right, where Ronald Reagan moved it.

But Mr. Dole tried hard to push for the center, insisting on his understanding of poverty and hardship, his willingness to sustain government services, even as Mr. Clinton spoke proudly of having reduced the size of government. There were no echoes of the shrill argument that government is the source of what ails America, not the solution.

There was no isolationism, no protectionism: no tirades against immigration and trade agreements that blow away jobs. Abortion wasn't mentioned, nor were homosexuals, such pervasive themes in the recent past. There was lots of talk about the scourge of drugs, but no thinly veiled allusions to race hostility.

Mr. Dole said several times that he would spend more on defense, which he complained has been neglected, but he related it to jobs, not to national security. Oddly though, while calling for more arms, he criticized Mr. Clinton for "sending more troops abroad than any time in history."

Mr. Clinton didn't even bother to ridicule the charge by mentioning two world wars, Korea, Vietnam, let alone the dispatch of half a million soldiers to the Gulf four years ago. Neither threat nor martial glory seems to be on the patriotic agenda now.

As expected, foreign policy was scarcely discussed. But it was made clear again that if international relations don't weigh on election, campaigns certainly do weigh on American foreign policy.

Mr. Clinton provided the usual explanations for his decisions on Cuba, on Iraq, on signing the D'Amato law to sanction foreign companies for investing in Iran and Libya, on his plans for Bosnia.

And Mr. Dole chided him. But neither was convincing that undefined "national interests" were at stake rather than a clear perception of electoral interests. Narrow voting blocs matter all the more, apparently, when there is no big strategic controversy to define for the public.

It is questionable whether the right-wing Cuban lobby can really decide the vote in Florida and New Jersey; the politicians haven't dared to test the assumption, so it remains unchallenged — just as the tremendous strength of the China lobby (pro-Taiwan) went unquestioned for decades until Richard Nixon went to Beijing and was cheered, not jeered, for it. Maybe second-term foreign policy will be less susceptible to the special interest groups.

There is no proof, of course, that all the experts were right in steering the candidates to a bland, civilized debate avoiding the "hot button" issues that make people angry. Maybe the public isn't as moderate, as good-tempered as the candidates judged they ought to sound to be appealing.

But it certainly can't be so volatile as the reading of the 1994 congressional elections and the prospects now, of this year's primary fights and their sudden subsiding, makes it seem. The country doesn't swing back and forth that dramatically, that suddenly.

It would be encouraging to conclude that the experts realized they were getting it wrong and have come to find the public more sensible than they thought.

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IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1896: Drawing Iron

PARIS — Among the strange new surgical devices for delicate and difficult operations there has recently been invented a curious little instrument that is mainly interesting for the manner in which it does away with the surgeon's knife. This invention is curiously automatic and performs its work in a fraction of the time formerly taken by even the keenest knife, merely through electricity. This instrument has no especial name. It is merely known as an electromagnet for the extraction of steel from the interior of the eye. That steel should get into the eyes seems strange to most people, but the fact is that operations of this sort are very frequent.

1921: Korea Troubles

SEOUL — The Imperial Japanese Government has forcibly Japanned almost everything in Korea — except the Koreans. Despite their pronounced pacifism and submissive tendencies, the picturesque people who live in the once "Land of the Morning Calm" are a source of perpetual trouble to their Japanese rulers. In some respects, the situation in Korea resembles the 700-year fight of the Irish for independence and is not unlike that existing in Egypt to-day.

1946: Romans Riot

ROME — Seventy-nine persons were injured, one of them fatally, today [Oct. 9] as a mob of 10,000 attacked the headquarters of Italy's harassed government in protest against unemployment. Police described the riot as the worst disorder since the liberation. For three hours the unemployed, armed with stones larger than baseballs and sticks heavier than ball bats, repulsed a half-dozen police counter-attacks.

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OPINION/LETTERS

Not Just Simplistic But Dishonest, Too

By William Pfaff

PARIS — To adapt the old joke of those living under communism — "they pretend to pay and we pretend to work" — one can say that the U.S. presidential campaign debaters pretend to debate and we Americans pretend to take it seriously.

The irrelevance of much of what is said is obvious to all. Ronald Reagan was criticized as acting a theatrical part on the great soundstage that Washington has become. Gore Vidal had wicked and funny things to say about that.

But as The New York Times columnist James Reston said at the time, Mr. Reagan was "an authentic phony," which made him a genius in dealing with what America had become under the ravages of commercial television. Essential to his genius was that he truly believed in certain simple things, at a time and in a place ruled by lies and cynicism.

In foreign policy he believed that Godless Communism had to be defeated and that nuclear war was evil and had to be prevented. In expressing these beliefs he was not mouthing a script written by political handlers. He was sincere, and he was able to recognize the sincerity of Mikhail Gorbachev and eventually agree to spectacular arms reductions ferociously opposed by most of his conservative supporters, thereby confirming a partnership with Mr. Gorbachev in putting an end to the Cold War.

One subject of Sunday's Clinton-Dole debate was the United Nations. Earlier in the campaign, Bob Dole said that if he became president he, not Boutros Boutros Ghali, would command America's armed forces. It is a fantasy that Mr. Boutros Ghali ever commanded American forces, in Somalia or anywhere else, and he has not the slightest possibility of ever doing so.

Mr. Dole said in the debate that we have to "determine when our interests are involved, not the United Nations' interests." The truth is that the United Nations has during the past 50 years been all but totally at the disposition of U.S. foreign policy, except when the Soviet Union vetoed what America wanted. Its only noteworthy resistance to America's will occurred when Dag Hammarskjold took independent initiatives displeasing to Washington during the Belgian Congo crisis of 1960-61.

Mr. Boutros Ghali is the only subsequent secretary-general to keep a certain distance between himself and Washington, which has earned for him a perverse and unworthy campaign of denigration by Madeleine Albright and other American diplomats.

In the Korean War, throughout the Cold War, in the Gulf War, in Laos, Somalia and Haiti, and in dealings with Iraq, the UN has been the instrument or the reinforcement of American foreign policy. The secretary-general is the agent of the Security Council, and the United States, with its allies, has nearly always dominated the Security Council (even when refusing to pay its part of the UN's costs).

By making the UN a subject of debate, Mr. Dole and the Clinton administration have in their separate ways lent plausibility to the conviction of millions of Americans that the UN somehow threatens the United States, and that Mr. Boutros Ghali seeks power over the country.

There is no dearth of intelligent reporting in America on this and other matters of international concern, by which the truth about the matter can be known. With the Internet and the way in which syndication has developed, there is, if anything, an overload of information available to Americans. But what mainly gets published and broadcast responds to the Washington agenda, which in this case, as in others, fundamentally falsifies issues.

Otherwise Sunday's debaters nitpicked about Haiti, the politically driven farce of American policy toward Cuba and Northern Ireland, and Mr. Clinton's invitation to Yasser Arafat and Benjamin Netanyahu to come to Washington last week.

Presidential debates, of their nature, deal in studied irrelevances as well as oversimplifications, and one cannot really expect intelligent discussion of the problems before the country, however much it is needed. The collapse of Cold War structures has left the United States with its fundamental policy alignments in doubt, both in domestic opinion and with respect to the real world out there.

The candidates agree that Washington should "intervene" when "American interests" are at stake. What interests? Those of fortress America or hegemonic America? Those of the promoter of trade liberalization, or those of the unpredictably protectionist and unilateralist trading power? Those of a decisive player in Asia's future stabilization, and committed European power, or those of the country that doesn't want its soldiers shot at? Those of the country that wants to get out of the UN and tell the allies to look after themselves, or the country that sees its interest in Washington's domination of a vast and "cross-bound" super-alliance of the advanced industrial nations?

No answers can be expected from a presidential debate, but the country has at least the right to expect honest evasions and oversimplifications from the debaters — not dishonest ones.

International Herald Tribune.
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Door-to-Door Politics in an Old-Fashioned River Town

By Richard Reeves

PHILLIPSBURG, New Jersey — A long time ago, in the 1960s, a half-dozen of us started a newspaper in this town on the Delaware River at the eastern end of the Lehigh Valley. The Free Press was the dream of Bill Blackton, who had been a newsboy and then an ad salesman for a defunct paper, the Easton Free Press, across the river in Pennsylvania.

MEANWHILE

I was an engineer at Ingersoll-Rand, which then employed more than 4,000 people in a town of 16,000. Unknown to my day-job bosses, I was also the editor of the new paper. I did that at night, working in an old movie house where we had set up an old press. More often than not, my only company was the sports editor, Tom Corcoran, who had a day job as an engineer for the state highway department.

Sometimes the two of us would just sit around. He would tell me about P-burg, where he had lived his whole life, or about sports, or we'd laugh about local politicians, a colorful bunch that included Robert Meyner, a P-burg lawyer who was then governor.

Now Tom Corcoran, who retired from his day job six years ago, is one of them. He is the mayor of Phillipsburg.

"How'd you do it?" I asked over breakfast in the kitchen with Mr. Corcoran and his wife, Dolly, a junior high teacher who wrote a column in the Free Press back then.

"I knocked on every door in town," he said. "I told people what I wanted to do and asked them what they thought."

I love this town. Phillipsburg is someplace in a country that is more and more anyplace. All the same, television land, where Rosanne or Seinfeld is virtually more real than whoever lives next door. P-burg is not like that. People don't leave or, if they do, they come back.

It is a very old-fashioned place but not a bit fashionable. It ain't quaint. But it has what most of the rest of America seems to be desperately searching for across the electronic landscape. This is a place — a place of big families, in-laws and a shared past. It means something to say you're a Phillipsburger.

Let's face it, Americans' president, "The Man from Hope" in the state of Arkansas, is really from Georgetown and Yale Law School and Oxford, in a place called Credential Land. And Bob Dole knows he's not in Kansas anymore; he is from Washington and from a very circumscribed part of it.

To make that point, The Star-Ledger, New Jersey's largest newspaper, recently ran a piece about "Time-Honored Stumping" in the United States Senate race between two congressmen, Democrat Bob Torricelli and Republican Dick Zimmer. Stumping, which includes going out there and meeting the folks, may be honored but it's rarely done anymore except to produce footage for television commercials.

The state Democratic chairman, Tom Byrne, said: "The reality is that the air war is where most people are going to meet the candidates."

"I'd say 98 percent, 97 percent, unfortunately, is the television ads," said the Republican state chairman, "Chuck" Haytaian, who ran for the Senate himself two years ago. "It's sad that is the case, but generally the person who has the ads and spends the most money generally comes out the winner in statewide campaigns."

Well, there's still Phillipsburg, a bit of Brigadoon on the Delaware. Tom Corcoran and I went over to see Bill Blackton, who is 88 years old now and not in the best of shape. He told us a story, one I'd never heard. It makes a point, I think, about community, but whether it does or not, I liked it.

When he was 10 years old he delivered the morning Free Press to the house of the town's superintendent of schools. One morning he knocked on the door, a bold act, and asked whether the schools would be closed that day.

"What are you doing here, young man?" said the great man. "What are you talking about?"

"Better read this, sir," said the boy, handing over the paper.

That was on Nov. 11, 1918. The paperboy knew the great world war was over, but the superintendent did not. Bill Blackton decided then and there he would spend his life delivering the news, door-to-door if he could.

Universal Press Syndicate.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

On the Mideast

Regarding "Stop Fighting and Talk: Fathom Netanyahu" (Editorial, Sept. 30):

While noting that, to some rightist opponents of the Oslo accord, the recent riots in Israel were "an answer to a Likud prayer," the editorial asserts that Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu of Israel "cannot possibly have wanted" the violence. Think again.

We cannot look into Mr. Netanyahu's heart, but the opening of the tunnel in Jerusalem could not have been better calculated to spark an explosion. Was this really unintentional?

For months, one question has been asked of Mr. Netanyahu: How can he possibly reconcile his rightist agenda with the obligation to honor the peace accord signed by his predecessors?

His strategy is now becoming clear: push the Palestinians to the wall; confiscate their land for highways and settlements; isolate them; deny them any hope of essential political and economic rights.

When the inevitable uprisings follow, the ever-increasing need for "security" will stall Oslo forever.

EARL GOULD.
Fourqueux, France.

With the exception of one sentence, I fully agree with William Pfaff *("Israel Can No Longer Count on U.S. Protection," Opinion, Sept. 28).*

After Mr. Pfaff elaborates on the promises broken by Prime Minister Netanyahu — the breach of the Oslo peace agreement and the extension of Jewish settlements in Arab areas, among others — he writes: "There has been little that the United States government would — or in this political season, could — do about it."

Wrong! The United States has an excellent card in its hands — the roughly $3 billion the United States gives Israel each year.

The withholding of this aid, which is more than any other country gets from the United States, might cure Mr. Netanyahu's arrogance, stop him from provoking the Palestinians and push him toward a peaceful solution to the present situation.

EDMUND LAZAR.
Lorgues, France.

President Bill Clinton would be well advised to apply his "It's the economy, stupid" formula to the Palestinian situation.

A serious and well-executed development program financed by the United States, the European Union and the World Bank would harness the very substantial skills and energy of the Palestinian people for their own long-term benefit. This would move them away from their present despair and frustration, which they express against their Israeli neighbors.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Netanyahu should be reminded of this saying: "A man may build himself a throne of bayonets, but he cannot sit on it."

MILO VESEL.
Geneva.

BIGFOOT SIGHTINGS.

There. Lurking around the hallways at Compaq is one impressive creature: The Quantum Bigfoot drive. The first of a large family of drives running inside the Compaq Presario™ and select Deskpro™ systems, the Bigfoot drive has been creating quite a stir. Each and every drive packs 2.5 Gigs into 5¼". Or to put it another way, it has 90% more capacity than any 3½" drive with the same number of heads. (Now there's something difficult to find.) But that's just one reason Compaq turned to us for their high capacity desktop drives. After running the numbers, the people at Compaq made another startling discovery: Bigfoot drives gave them the best value. They also found Bigfoot to be far more affordable than comparable 3½" drives. But our Bigfoot offers even more: It has enhanced sequential throughput and optimized CD caching. The ability to run your multimedia applications. And it can download files right off the Internet. In other words, Bigfoot's got enough muscle to handle the really big jobs. If you'd like to experience your very own Bigfoot sighting, a trip to Bear Valley won't be necessary. We do suggest, however, you track down a telephone and call your local Quantum distributor. Or, if you'd like more information, you can visit our Web site on the Internet at www.quantum.com. But you'd better hurry. Because just like their fabled namesake, our Bigfoot drives may quickly disappear from view.

1978 Bear Valley, California

1996 Compaq Headquarters, Texas

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HEALTH/SCIENCE

TOMORROW: LEISURE

Birth Throes Of an Island

Scientists Dive to Crater

By William J. Broad
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Rising from deep within the earth is a jet of molten rock that cuts gargantuan holes in the Pacific seabed, forming new volcanoes and eventually whole new islands as well, its brood including Maui and Oahu.

Each year, the jet, the earth's most intense, spews enough lava to build a road that circles the earth twice. It has been thundering and exploding and erupting lava for tens of millions of years.

Now, scientists have descended in a submersible to probe an episode of explosive violence at the jet's leading edge, a fit of volcanic fury accompanying the birth throes of a new Hawaiian island. Their target, a half mile down, was the summit of Loihi, one of the world's most active volcanoes. "It's nerve-racking," Dr. Alexander Malahoff, the expedition's chief scientist, said. "The top of the volcano is a physical wreck."

In July and August, the deep site was rocked by thousands of seaquakes, including the strongest ever recorded around Hawaii. Since the volcanic seamount is only 17 miles (28 kilometers) southeast of the big island of Hawaii, disaster officials feared that the deep violence might beget tidal waves at the surface that could devastate the big island as well as more distant shores of Oahu.

Land was in fact spared. But Dr. Malahoff and the other scientists who dived down to the craggy recesses of the undersea volcano discovered a riot of landslides, toppled rock formations and bus-size volcanic boulders strewn over four or five miles. The turmoil at the volcano's top had collapsed its summit, creating a murky crater more than a half-mile wide and 1,000 feet (300 meters) deep. Dr. Malahoff made three dives into the volcanic depths in as many days late last month. The team is diving in a Pisces submersible, which can carry three people down a little more than a mile and is thus limited to exploring the volcano's summit. The whole seamount rises almost three miles from the ocean floor.

Diving into the depths of the new crater, Dr. Malahoff found hot vents spewing a mixture of superheated water, dissolved minerals and microbes that thrive in the seabed's rocky substratum. Churning clouds of particles often limited the visibility of the scientific observers to about a yard or less.

Scientists say the tumult is part of the volcano's halting growth. Lava flows build it up, and avalanches, collapses and cataclysmic explosions knock it down and widen it, creating a larger base for the next stage of building. Tens of thousands of years are expected to pass before the volcano's fiery summit rises above the waves.

AVALANCHES are known to have shaken the sides of Loihi, but no episode this violent has ever before been studied up close.

The great heat engine within the earth stirs a sea of hot rock that melts through the crust in places, the vast majority of the surface action taking place in the hidden darkness of deep sea under crushing weights of water.

In places, the interior heat gives birth to jets or plumes of hot material that are stationary in relation to the deep earth but continuously rise toward the surface. Over the eons, the jets pierce crustal plates overhead. The gigantic plates move over the jets at the rate of a few centimeters a year, or about as fast as fingernails grow.

Emerging Link in a Chain

As the Pacific Plate moves over a volcanic hot spot, islands rise and sink. The latest, Loihi, is almost three miles high and within half a mile of the surface.

The march of the Pacific Plate is traced in a long line of islands, with a dogleg to the east where the plate changed directions about 40 million years ago. The volcanic forces forming Loihi have now been directly observed, after recent earthquakes and the collapse of the seamount's peak, which left a crater half a mile wide and a thousand feet deep.

Illustration: Dmitry Schidlovsky/The New York Times

Nobel for Galaxy Link

The Associated Press

STOCKHOLM — David Lee, Douglas Osheroff and Robert Richardson, all of the United States, won the Nobel Prize for physics on Wednesday for work that has been used to test theories about how galaxies were formed.

The chemistry prize went to Harold Kroto of Britain and two Americans, Richard Smalley and Robert Curl, for their "uniquely beautiful and satisfying" discovery of carbon-atom clusters whose structure resembles soccer balls.

The physics laureates were cited by the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences "for their discovery of superfluidity in helium-3."

Their discovery began when Dr. Osheroff was a graduate student at Cornell University under Dr. Lee and Dr. Richardson in the early 1970s and pointed out an unexpected jump in the graph monitoring an experiment in extremely low-temperature physics.

Dr. Lee, 65, and Dr. Richardson, 59, still teach at Cornell. Dr. Osheroff, 51, is a professor at Stanford University.

Dr. Kroto, 57, one of the chemistry laureates, is a professor at the University of Sussex. Dr. Curl, 63, and Dr. Smalley, 53, both are at Rice University in Houston, Texas.

The carbon clusters that the three discovered are called "fullerenes" because their shape also resembles the geodesic domes invented by American visionary R. Buckminster Fuller. When slinging slang around the lab, chemists call them "buckyballs."

"From a theoretical viewpoint, the discovery of the fullerenes has influenced our conception of such widely separated scientific problems as the galactic carbon cycle and classical aromaticity, a keystone of theoretical chemistry," the chemistry citation said.

"You can practice a lot of new chemistry with these balls, and we are on the way to discovering lots of different applications," said Salo Gronowitz, chairman of the Nobel committee for chemistry. He said that chemists expected to develop whole new materials, in addition to new medicines, from the discovery within five to 10 years.

The academy called the three physics winners' work "a breakthrough in low-temperature physics." They discovered that the helium isotope helium-3 can be made "superfluid" at a temperature only about two-thousandths of a degree above absolute zero.

More recently, the research has been applied to test a theory about "cosmic strings," which are hypothetical objects thought possibly to have been important in the formation of galaxies.

In their research, the three observed a "phase transition" similar to those "believed to have taken place a fraction of a second after the Big Bang," the citation said.

"It helps us understand the models for order and the state of the universe after the Big Bang," a prize committee member, Tord Claeson, said.

A "phase transition" refers to matter changing from one form to another, such as a liquid vaporizing. The phase transition that the laureates observed was "a kind of magnetic order in frozen helium-3 ice," the citation said.

The Puzzle of Chronic Fatigue

By Jane E. Brody
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Chronic fatigue syndrome appears to be a centuries-old disorder with a modern name. Previous "conditions" with nearly identical symptom patterns have included febricula, the vapors, neurasthenia, chronic brucellosis, hypoglycemia, myalgic encephalomyelitis, chronic candidiasis and chronic mononucleosis.

The disorder also closely resembles the so-called effort syndrome, which afflicted veterans of the Civil War and World War I, as well as the Gulf War syndrome that now plagues some veterans of that more recent conflict.

Despite a decade of intensive medical investigations, researchers have yet to find any physical explanation to account for a vast majority of patients who meet the current diagnostic criteria for chronic fatigue syndrome. Current thinking is that there are multiple factors that can result in the syndrome in people who have an as-yet-undetermined susceptibility.

For example, some cases of the debilitating syndrome are set off by an acute viral infection, like influenza or mononucleosis, but there is no indication of a persistent infection nor any immunological abnormality that could explain the chronic or relapsing severe fatigue, weakness, malaise, feverishness, sore throat, painful lymph nodes, unusual headaches, memory lapses, concentration difficulties and depression that characterize the syndrome.

Researchers at Johns Hopkins Medical Center have zeroed in on a blood pressure abnormality called neurally mediated hypotension, or fainting reflex, to explain many of the symptoms of chronic fatigue syndrome, although they do not say it is a direct cause.

IN a preliminary report published last month, the research team wrote that nine of 22 patients got completely better or nearly so after their blood pressure abnormality was treated. But until larger and better studies are done, it cannot be said whether the fainting reflex is a cause or a result of the syndrome.

More and more, researchers have begun to focus on patients' psychological history, particularly how they respond to severe stress, whether physical, emotional or social, as a possible common denominator to explain how the syndrome might arise from so many diverse circumstances.

A British report last week cautioned against assuming that the depression found in half of patients with the syndrome results from the disability, suggesting instead that in some cases depression or anxiety or some other emotional disorder or sleep disturbance may be an underlying cause. The report also said it was wrong to tell patients, when tests for physical ailments showed no explanation for their symptoms, that "nothing is wrong with you." Something most definitely is wrong.

Whatever the cause, the symptoms are involuntary, real and often very debilitating, making it difficult or impossible to work or live normally. And the victims are often highly productive people who are devastated by their seeming inability to get on with their lives.

The core symptom of the disorder is profound fatigue. Accordingly, patients and their doctors commonly assume that the best therapy is rest. Experts say no.

Instead, the British report recommended a regimen of graded exercise, starting with a minimal amount of exertion and doing a little bit more each day.

Heavy Smoking Can Lead to Blindness

Reuters

CHICAGO — Heavy cigarette smokers may run an increased risk of developing an untreatable eye ailment that causes progressive blindness, according to new research.

Two long-term studies of nurses and physicians found that smokers face at least twice the risk of developing age-related macular degeneration, a disorder of the retina that causes an expanding area of blindness in the line of vision. The disorder, the leading cause of new cases of blindness in those age 65 and older in the United States, begins with a partial breakdown of an insulating layer between the retina and the blood vessels behind it. The effect on the macula, the area of the retina that distinguishes fine detail, is a circular area of blindness large enough to obliterate two or three words at normal reading distance. An estimated 1.7 million people are afflicted with it in the United States.

Researchers drew their conclusion from a 12-year look at 31,843 women who were between 50 and 59 in 1980 and whose health was checked over the years for a variety of conditions. Even those who quit smoking years earlier still had twice the risk of developing the eye problem, they said.

PARIS FASHION

'Pop Romance' Sets Tone for Summer

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Softness, femininity and romance are the buzz words of the summer season and how designers reflect that in a modern way is the story of the early shows.

"Pop romance," Karl Lagerfeld said backstage at his Chloe show — a hybrid of eyepopping prints, light and lacy fabrics and a touch of the Sgt. Pepper years in the soft fabrics, shorts and unsteady platform soled shoes. They were shown against black velvet flower beds sprouting fluorescent blooms.

As in many gardens, some things flourished and others wilted, but the overall effect was colorful, pretty and Lagerfeld's best shot so far at revitalizing Chloe's fluid femininity.

Photographers booed the criss-cross presentation, but the down-the-garden-path runway made it easy to pick a long lace dress and let by the maypole dress with dangling plastic disks. If women still want lingerie looks — and they are on all the runways — Lagerfeld has a light hand with a wisp of chiffon. And his spidery knits edged with tiny paillettes had a feminine charm. The prints, like psychedelic swirls on soft draped jersey or the bright flowers on black that opened the show, were heavier, but worked on a silhouette that was skinny and simple. Smock blouses with a delicate feather print were lyrical.

Sometimes the whiff of joss sticks overwhelmed the show, which offered laced-up suede tops and hot pants as part of the lingering 1970s revival. The real message was in the lightness and softness of the clothes from the fluid crepe tailoring with an undulating scalloped edge through a chiffon Empire dress when everything in the garden seemed lovely.

The female body with all its natural curves was the subject of Comme des Garcons's surreal show. To focus on the intimate relationship of stretch and sheer fabrics with the body beneath, designer Rei Kawakubo chose to distort it. Strange protuberances swelled under long, skinny dresses to create the effect of a hunchback, a misshapen padded hip, a lopsided bustle or even a cobra coiled around the rib-cage.

The result was perturbing, suggesting growths and gargoyles and phantom pregnancies. Yet the clothes themselves were sweet and gentle — mostly slender ankle-length dresses with fragile caped shoulders, some in pretty stretch gingham. Without the life-jacket inflations at the breast-bone and spare tires at the midriff, they would have draped gracefully at the bosom and shadowed the body. Occasionally the top half was lightly veiled and a ballooning skirt would be sculpted in brown wrapping paper.

As an intellectual exercise in exploring femininity, Kawakubo's fashion thesis was intriguing. Like other strong women designers this season, she showed breasts through sheer fabrics and used only light and flexible materials in quiet and bright colors. But an entire show of clothes deliberately distorted for the runway now looks out of fashion, rather than avant-garde.

Issey Miyake's artistic take was more subtle. His flat-plane clothes turned the body into a cube, bisected with linear stripes and squares. But the effect was never weird — even if Miyake's square, sporty clothes trace a big silhouette among curent skinny fashions.

MIYAKE'S inventiveness is exhilarating: silk and cotton tape used laterally, vertically and diagonally to make up easy tunics and pants or long dresses. Surface interest came both in the tactile contrasts of mat and shiny ribbons and in the visual drama of fabrics striped like wood grain or patterned with abstract geometric dots.

Whisper-quiet colors showed the imaginative effects off better than bright plaids and batik prints. A fine finale had rectilinear coats with the shadowy tracery of a winding road. It reached that elusive junction where fashion meets art.

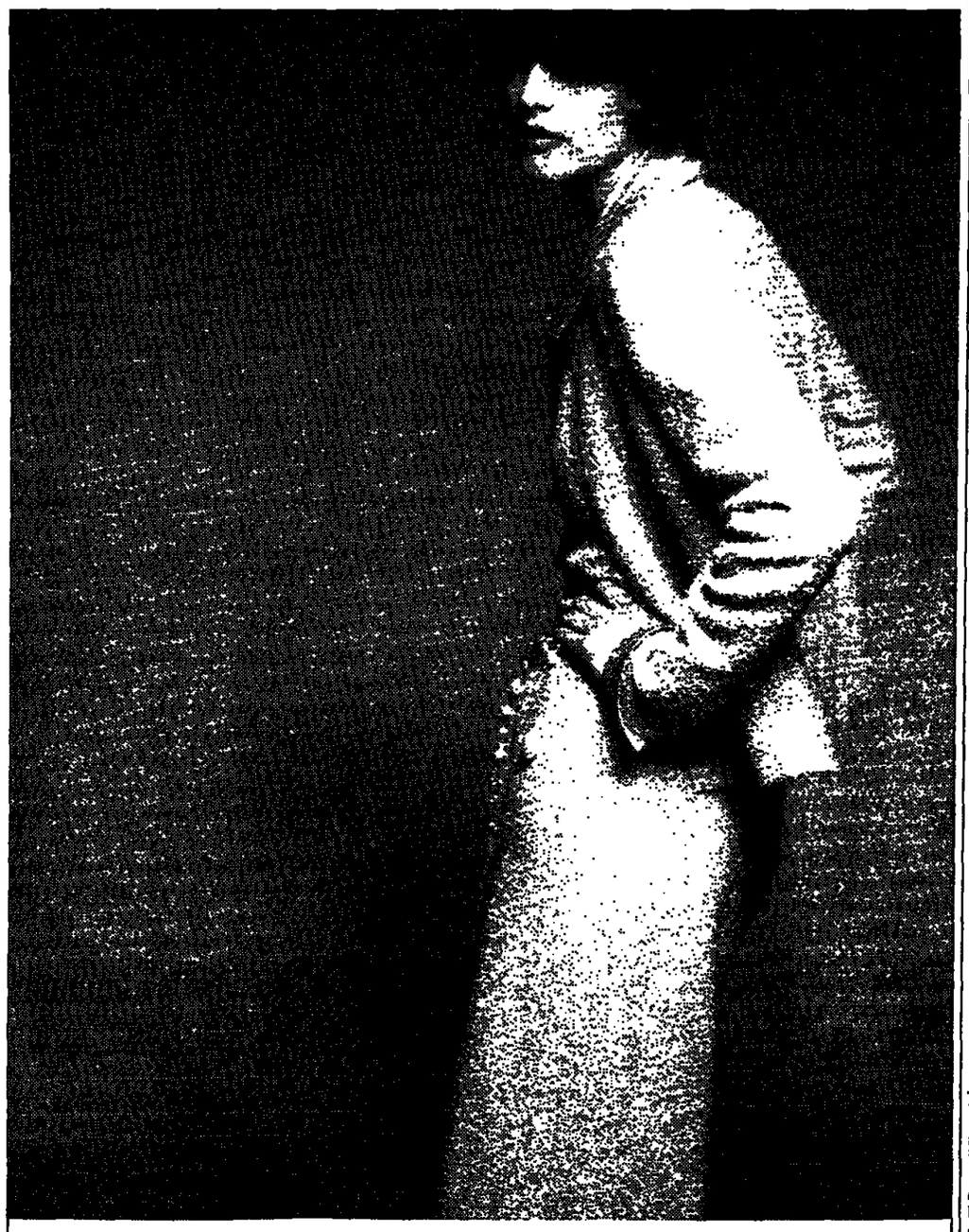
With a feeling for femininity and romance in the air, this should be Nina Ricci's moment. But the show that its designer Myriam Schaefer sent out for the summer season showed the danger of a traditional house, known for its flowery prettiness, flirting with "modernity." Everything about the brash show was out of synch, from the hard-beat music to the shiny vinyl hot pants, sleazy lingerie dresses, spike-heeled boots with ultra-short hemlines and tuxedos worn with shorts. Schaeffer's saving grace is that she can cut a mean, lean jacket.

Martine Sitbon's take on fashion always has a sidelong retro glance, but she knowns how to keep it moving forward. So under a narrow 1970s pantsuit went a soft jersey top with a devore or burnt-out pattern, Art-Nouveau in style. The designer's over-the-knee hipster skirts were in territory already claimed by Prada.

But Sitbon played a delicate game of hard and soft, both with fabrics and with metallic bronze and silver colors used on soft materials. She made the most of slender jersey dresses, traced with velvet ribbons in poison-phial colors. Pretty chiffon dresses broke into Cinderella rags at the hem. That was modern romance.

Mitsou/Figaro

Karl Lagerfeld's swirl-print, draped jersey dress for Chloe.



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Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

BUSINESS/FINANCE

Giving Refugee Farmers Cows to Come Home To

UN Program Helps Bosnia Rebuild Its Farms

By Richard Covington
Special to the Herald Tribune

PRACA, Bosnia — In her scuffed scandals and flowing purple skirt, Dika Sipovic represents the future of Bosnian farming.

Tugging and heaving on a rope attached to a pregnant brown-and-white Simmental cow from Bavaria, she heads toward a stable she has cobbled together from a burned-out barn.

Mrs. Sipovic's cow was one of 42 pregnant bovines trucked across Sarajevo and the Bosnian Serb stronghold of Pale to a bombed-out agricultural center in the Muslim enclave of Praca. Mrs. Sipovic and other local farmers gathered there recently to collect the cows they had purchased with a loan from the International Fund for Agricultural Development, a Rome-based UN agency.

After four years as a refugee in the Bosnian war, Mrs. Sipovic returned home with her family to this rural valley about 45 kilometers (28 miles) southeast of Sarajevo — home, that is, to a tiny rented apartment, as her house and barn had been reduced to rubble. In this village of 400 residents, at least three-quarters of the farms were destroyed. The roofless houses with their empty, charred interiors stand stark against the autumnal orange and yellow foliage.

In a collaboration between the UN agency and the World Bank, the emergency farm-reconstruction project aims to stimulate agricultural production by providing refugee farmers with livestock, machines, veterinary support and incentives to displaced farmers to return home from elsewhere in Bosnia or from Germany, Sweden and other countries that have temporarily sheltered them.

The goal is to keep the farmers from joining the refugees pouring into Sarajevo and to act as a stabilizing influence in the hardest-hit war zones of Bosnia-Herzegovina. A third benefit is to re-establish a structure for loans and repayments that might serve as a model for the shattered banking system.

Farmers in Bosnia are desperate for loans to replace the livestock, equipment and lands destroyed during the war. Eighty percent of the country's livestock, including some 930,000 head of cattle, were either killed or stolen, according to Ahmed Smajic, the Bosnian agriculture minister.

"Farmers have lost their families, the roofs over their heads, tractors, combines; their land is covered with mines," said Mr. Smajic, adding that the country's farms suffered $4.5 billion of direct damage. "If there is no way for them to return to their lands, they will flood into Sarajevo, and here they cannot produce food on city streets."

The total cost for the farm reconstruction project is budgeted at $50.4 million in loans and grants to the government, a small proportion of the estimated $50 billion that will be required to rebuild the country. Apart from the World Bank and the UN agency, contributions are coming from the European Union, Germany, Saudi Arabia and the Netherlands. The project would initially benefit 3,600 farming households and ultimately will reach 100,000 farmers over five years, a spokesman for the International Fund for Agricultural Development said.

To be selected for the program, farmers had to have lost most of their animals during the war. They must also earn less than $290 a year, be classified as refugees from the most severely decimated regions of the country and possess at least one hectare (2.4 acres) of grazing land. To pay for their cows, which cost about $1,500, farmers have two choices: Either they reimburse the government in cash at the relatively low rate of 2 percent a year with a year's grace period or they pay with a replacement cow. Originally, part of the program was to be based on "animal banking"

Dika Sipovic admiring the cow she will use to rebuild her dairy herd.

See COWS, Page 19

Basic Research Bears Brunt of Cutbacks as Firms Focus on Profit

By Louis Uchitelle
New York Times Service

MURRAY HILL, New Jersey — When Greg Blonder joined Bell Laboratories Inc. in 1982 as a physicist just out of Harvard, no one said a word about products or selling.

"They asked their usual job interview question," he said. "What would I work on if I had an empty room and an unlimited amount of money?" He spent his time measuring the behavior of electrons at one degree above absolute zero, which is very cold. "Not many products exist in that situation," he conceded.

But now Mr. Blonder, whose two young sons often ask him where they can buy something he has invented, is making a transition from basic to more applied research that is characteristic of industry elsewhere in America. At 41, he has traveled from quantum physics to consumer tastes, emerging as the improbable chief of "Customer Expectations Research," a novel undertaking for Bell Labs, based in this suburb west of New York.

"I am using what I know about science to invent to order," Mr. Blonder said. "I am working backward," he added, from what he used to do.

Corporations once spent big sums on basic research, the sort of open-ended inquiry that drew Mr. Blonder to physics and that can lead to innovations that spawn new industries and thousands of well-paying jobs. A lot of basic research goes nowhere, of course, but AT&T Corp., the owner of Bell Labs, knew that Mr. Blonder's fresh insights into electron behavior might someday make possible a momentous breakthrough, perhaps a new type of computer chip as revolutionary as the transistor, which came out of Bell Labs in 1947.

In the 1990s, though, corporate outlays for research and development have fallen significantly for the first time, with much of the decline coming in basic research.

The shift in emphasis to near-term development is paying off in a way, as American companies excel at turning a generation of good ideas into profitable products. But many corporate executives have decided that basic research for tomorrow is simply too speculative. It should be done, they argue, by university scientists, paid mainly by the government.

The problem is that in an era of deficit-cutting, federal financing for basic research has suffered too. As a result, total spending on research in the United States — basic or applied, federally or privately financed — has stagnated in the 1990s, when adjusted for inflation, according to the National Science Foundation.

The last time the government cut back on research — in the 1970s, when military spending fell sharply — corporations held their own. But now, industrial research has become a victim of downsizing, stiffer competition and a growing corporate view that the return from most research and development spending should come in three years or less.

"We are eating our seed corn," said Paul Romer, a Stanford University economist who argues that industry is still squeezing products from the aging cornucopia of breakthrough technologies that came during and after World War II.

"If this continues," he said, "we will no longer be the nation that is on the cutting edge of new technologies, new products and new markets. For the moment, we still are, but that can't last."

Caught in these crosscurrents is Mr. Blonder. The split-up this year of AT&T into three companies also cut up Bell Labs, and soon Mr. Blonder will leave Bell's old home here and move to a building leased on Exxon's nearby campus, once a larger research center.

Left behind will be colleagues with whom Mr. Blonder once interacted daily who will now work for Lucent Technologies, which is being spun off from AT&T's old equipment-making arm. It will keep the Bell Labs name.

"We had 20 projects going," Mr. Blonder said, "and four had to be abandoned because they relied on a synergy between our software and their hardware people."

"When I joined Bell Labs," Mr. Blonder said, "we were at the tail of the more abstract decades."

Technology Stocks Gyrate as 'Nervous' Market Slips

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Semiconductor stocks rose Wednesday after the industry's closely watched book-to-bill ratio, which measures demand for computer chips, climbed to its highest point of the year, beating analysts' expectations. But blue-chip stocks, including technology issues, suffered their worst losses in weeks on profit-taking after the market's recent exploits.

The Semiconductor Industry Association said the book-to-bill ratio rose to 0.99 in September from August's revised 0.93, its second monthly rise in a row. The announcement was made Tuesday after U.S. financial markets had closed.

The increase was driven by a 9 percent increase in new orders, the trade group said.

A ratio of 0.99 means that for every $100 of chips sold, $99 of new orders was taken in by chipmakers. The figure is used to gauge the health and growth of the North American chip market. A ratio higher than 1.00 suggests that the market is expanding.

The rally in technology stocks came a day after Motorola Inc. said it would take a big charge against fourth-quarter earnings largely because of slow demand for semiconductors.

The good news in semiconductors failed to prop up the Dow Jones industrial average, which finished at 5,930.62 points, down 36.15. The 30-stock index faltered after pushing past the 6,000-point mark for the past three days, then slipping below. Declining issues led advancers by a 7-to-5 ratio on the New York Stock Exchange

The technology-heavy Nasdaq composite index was down 1.54 points to 1,1,238.61.

The bond market was up until around midday. Some market observers attributed the change in direction to rumors, later denied, that the health of President Boris Yeltsin of Russia had taken a

See STOCKS, Page 16

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Levi's Plan: Clean Slate

By Dana Canedy
New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — Last December, after production had already begun on Levi Strauss & Co.'s new Slates men's dress pants and only months before their shipping deadline, the company halted production to increase the wool content on half the product line.

The company said it made the change only after finding that it could use a better fabric without raising the price of the pants. But a competitor, Alan Burks, senior vice president for marketing at Haggar Clothing Co. in Dallas, said Levi was scurrying after realizing that Slates looked too much like its unsuccessful Dress Dockers.

Whatever the reason, the switch meant a scramble. Workers were leaving for Christmas, retailers had placed orders based on the original fabric, and factories needed cloth to keep up production levels. Patterns no longer met specifications, and dye colors were off.

"Delivering the news was not a pleasant moment," recalled Rita Trumbo, the merchandising manager. "I had a room of about 15 people who had put their hearts into the production start of Slates, and this was the last straw."

A decade ago, Levi Strauss stunned the clothing world by creating Dockers, a line of casual pants that became a billion-dollar brand. But the company, perceived as one of the world's great merchants, is finding it is not so easy to duplicate that success.

It discontinued Dress Dockers last May after seven years, amid criticism that consumers were confused about the differences between Dockers and Dress Dockers. Sales of the line never exceeded $25 million, according to an estimate by Harry Bernard of Colton Bernard Inc., an industry consultant and analyst based in San Francisco. Levi declined to disclose any financial information about Dress Dockers or the cost of developing Slates.

Now, Levi is having another try. In August, it introduced Slates into 1,500 stores and — correcting what it saw as an oversight in the introduction of Dress Dockers — backed the line with a $20 million marketing budget.

Levi created a division solely for Slates — only the third brand introduced in the company's 140-year history — and hired more than 100 people to design and market the pants, which sell for $50 to $80 at retail.

Levi Strauss, a privately held company with $6.7 billion in sales last year, estimates that Slates, as was the case with Dockers, will have $1 billion in sales worldwide in a decade.

Slates, the company says, will finally establish Levi as a market leader in the $1.9 billion men's dress pants market in the United States, a category

See PANTS, Page 19

Southern Co. To Buy Majority Of Consolidated

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ATLANTA — Southern Co. said Wednesday it would buy a majority interest in Consolidated Electric Power Asia, one of the largest power producers in Asia, for $2.7 billion.

Consolidated Electric builds, owns and operates power plants in China and the Philippines. It also has projects under development in Pakistan and Indonesia. It is a unit of Hopewell Holdings Ltd., a Hong Kong-based property and construction company founded by the entrepreneur Gordon Wu.

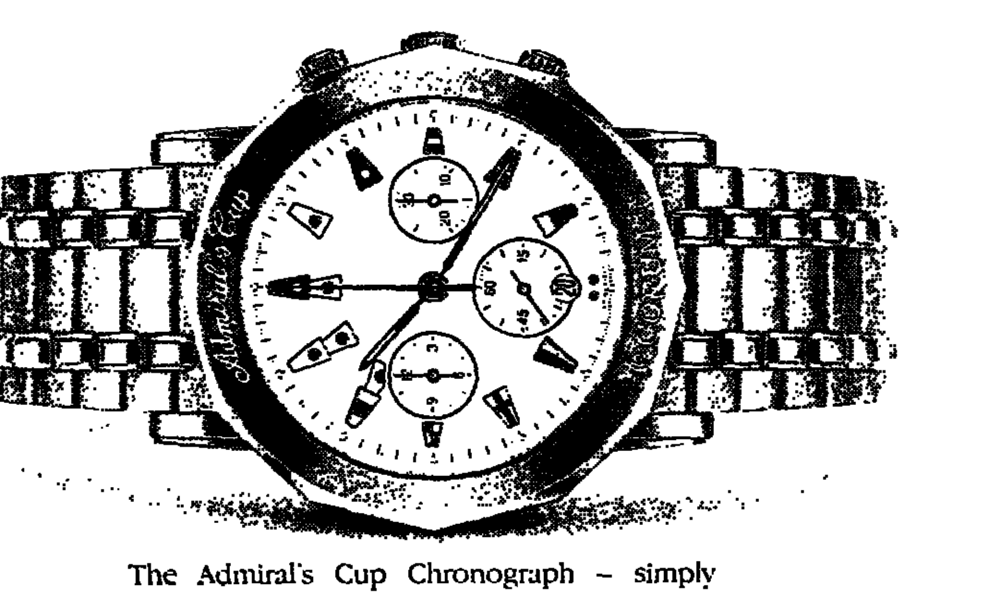
Southern is one of the largest producers of electricity in the United States. It also owns power plants and transmission systems in Britain, Latin America and the Caribbean.

Southern shares fell 50 cents to $22 Wednesday on the New York Stock Exchange.

Under the agreement, Consolidated shareholders will receive $2.1 billion from Southern and $600 million in dividends for 80 percent of the company. Hopewell will become the largest minority shareholder of Consolidated. The transaction is subject to approvals by the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong and Consolidated shareholders.

Hopewell is a major developer of infrastructure projects in Asia, including highways, bridges, mass-transit systems, retail, commercial and residential properties and hotels. It currently owns 60.4 percent of Consolidated. *(Bloomberg, Bridge News)*

SPIRIT OF THE SEA



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CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates

Oct. 9

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.716	2.6845	1.1227	0.332	0.1127*	—	5.448*	1.3680	1.5365*	1.2675	1.3345*
Brussels	31.5325	49.3175	20.596	6.0035	2.0741*	18.355	—	25.18	0.2886	23.29	24.45*
Frankfurt	1.5303	2.394	—	0.2958	0.1006*	0.8913	4.8556*	1.2182	1.3715*	1.1296	1.1865*
London (a)	1.5641	—	2.3913	8.0783	2,379.32	2.6825	49.3265	1.9686	174.32	2.1186	201.0039
Madrid	128.691	201.427	84.189	24.885	8.465*	74.951	4.0835	102.461	115.397*	95.108	—
Milan	1,519.30	2,376.35	992.65	292.53	—	885.29	48.179	1,200.75	13.637	1,120.80	11.833
New York (b)	—	1.5657a	1.5284	5.1644	1,523.00	1.7145	31.40	1.253	111.525	1.3529	128.475
Paris	5.1715	8.0945	3.3796	—	0.3402*	3.012	0.1641	4.1175	4.6373*	3.822	4.02*
Tokyo	111.65	174.51	73.01	21.62	0.736	65.07	3.5456	89.10	—	82.47	0.8676
Toronto	1.3539	2.1191	0.8854	0.262	0.0889*	0.7893	0.43*	1.0792	1.2138*	—	1.063*
Zurich	1.2529	1.9602	0.82	0.2426	0.0823*	0.7382	3.9797*	—	1.1229*	0.9248	0.9746*
1 ECU	1.2556	0.8022	1.9214	6.4935	1,908.90	2.1539	39.5714	1.5771	140.029	1.699	161.538
1 SDR	1.4389	0.9197	2.182	7.4415	2,187.66	2.4707	45.3086	1.8071	160.514	1.952	185.12

Closings in Amsterdam, London, Milan, New York, Paris, and Zurich, fixings in other centers; Toronto rates at 3p.m.
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argent. peso	0.9988	Greek drac.	240.04	Mex. peso	7.539	S. Afr. rand	4.535
Australian $	1.2674	Hong Kong $	7.7315	N. Zealand $	1.4493	S. Kor. won	829.20
Austrian sch.	10.768	Hung. forint	158.47	Norw. krone	6.5007	Swed. krona	6.5848
Brazil real	1.027	Indian rupee	35.61	Phil. peso	26.27	Taiwan $	27.49
Chinese yuan	8.3315	Indo. rupiah	2320.75	Polish zloty	2.87	Thai baht	25.43
Czech koruna	27.18	Irish £	0.6246	Port. escudo	154.71	Turkish lira	92650.
Danish krone	5.8625	Israeli shek.	3.1903	Russ ruble	5417.0	UAE dirham	3.6705
Egypt. pound	3.3945	Kuw dinar	0.3002	Saudi riyal	3.75	Venez. boliv.	464.65
Fin. markka	4.5692	Malay. ring.	2.504	Sing. $	1.4099		

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.5643	1.5637	1.5635	Japanese yen	111.03	110.56	110.06
Canadian dollar	1.3511	1.3491	1.3467	Swiss franc	1.2516	1.2477	1.2432
Deutsche mark	1.5282	1.5253	1.5218				

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque de France (Paris); Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR). Other data from the Associated Press, Bloomberg and Reuters.

Libid-Libor Rates

Oct. 9

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU
1-month	5 5/16 - 5 7/16	3 - 3 1/8	1 11/16 - 1 13/16	5 11/16 - 5 13/16	3 1/4 - 3 1/2	3/8 - 1/2	4 - 4 1/8
3-month	5 3/8 - 5 1/2	3 - 3 1/8	1 3/8 - 1 1/2	5 11/16 - 5 13/16	3 1/4 - 3 1/2	7/16 - 1/2	4 - 4 1/8
6-month	5 1/2 - 5 5/8	3 - 3 1/8	1 3/8 - 1 1/2	6 - 6 1/8	3 1/4 - 3 1/2	7/16 - 9/16	4 - 4 1/8
1-year	5 5/8 - 5 3/4	3 1/16 - 3 3/16	1 9/16 - 1 11/16	5 7/8 - 6 1/8	3 5/16 - 3 9/16	9/16 - 5/8	4 1/16 - 4 3/16

Sources: Reuters, Lloyds Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

United States	Close	Prev
Discount rate	5.00	5.00
Prime rate	8 1/4	8 1/4
Federal funds	5 3/8	4 3/4
3-month CDs	4.99	4.84
CP 180 days direct	5.33	5.33
3 month Treasury bill	4.99	4.99
1-year Treasury bill	5.20	5.25
2-year Treasury bill	5.92	5.91
5-year Treasury note	6.30	6.28
7-year Treasury note	6.40	6.39
10-year Treasury note	6.55	6.54
30-year Treasury bond	6.83	6.80
Merrill Lynch 30-day RA	4.88	4.88
Japan		
Discount rate	0.50	0.50
Call money	0.39	0.39
1-month interbank	0.53	0.53
3-month interbank	0.53	0.53
6-month interbank	0.59	0.59
10-year Govt bond	2.75	2.75
Germany		
Lombard rate	4.50	4.50
Call money	3.07	3.10
1-month interbank	3.12	3.12
3-month interbank	3.16	3.16
6-month interbank	3.17	3.17
10-year Bond	5.98	5.97

Britain		
Bank base rate	5 3/4	5 3/4
Call money	5 5/8	6.00
1-month interbank	5 13/16	5 7/8
3-month interbank	5 7/8	5 7/8
6-month interbank	5 15/16	5 15/16
10-year Gilt	7.36	7.41
France		
Intervention rate	3.25	3.25
Call money	3 3/4	3 3/4
1-month interbank	3 3/8	3 3/8
3-month interbank	3 3/8	3 7/16
6-month interbank	3 3/8	3 7/16
10-year OAT	6.10	6.10

Sources: Reuters, Bloomberg, Merrill Lynch, Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Commerzbank, Credit Lyonnais.

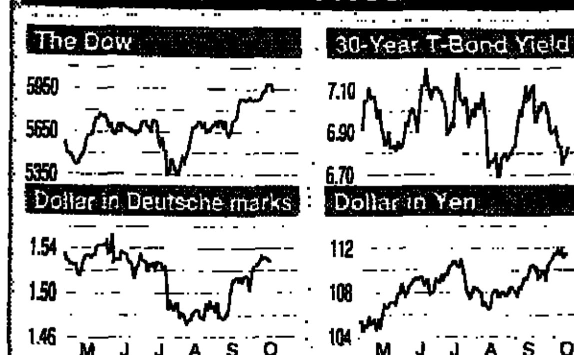
Gold

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Zurich	381.00	381.70	+ 0.80
London	380.90	381.35	+ 1.10
New York	383.30	383.50	+ 0.10

U.S. dollars per ounce. London official fixings; Zurich and New York opening and closing prices; New York Comex (Dec.)
Source: Reuters.

THE AMERICAS

Investor's America



Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
NYSE	The Dow	5930.62	5966.77	-0.61
NYSE	S&P 500	696.74	700.64	-0.56
NYSE	S&P 100	672.61	676.61	-0.59
NYSE	Composite	371.35	373.50	-0.58
U.S.	Nasdaq Composite	1238.61	1239.85	-0.10
AMEX	Market Value	580.10	582.01	-0.33
Toronto	TSE Index	5436.13	5436.54	-0.01
São Paulo	Bovespa	66013.70	66372.70	-0.54
Mexico City	Bolsa	3372.80	3340.11	+0.98
Buenos Aires	Merval	582.86	590.11	-1.23
Santiago	IPSA General	5600.80	5604.50	-0.07
Caracas	Capital General	6145.05	6093.38	+0.85

Source: Bloomberg, Reuters International Herald Tribune

Microsoft Gains in the Browser War

By Laurence Zuckerman
New York Times Service

LAKE BUENA VISTA, Florida — Less than a year after turning its sights on the Internet upstart Netscape Communications Corp., Microsoft Corp. appears to be gaining the upper hand in the so-called Web browser war.

Even Netscape's chief executive, James Barksdale, seemed to retreat to higher ground Tuesday, as he and Microsoft's chief, Bill Gates, squared off before an audience of 5,000 corporate information-technology managers.

Appearing with Mr. Gates on a panel billed as Internet "masterminds," Mr. Barksdale played down the importance of Netscape's Navigator World Wide Web-browsing software. Instead, he dismissed the competition with Microsoft's Explorer browser as simply the "current blood sport" whipped up by news organizations.

Netscape's Navigator held an early and seemingly insurmountable lead in the market for browser software that computer users rely on to find their way around the World Wide Web. Now that Microsoft is making its presence felt in the browser market, though, Mr. Barksdale said the real battle involved the so-called server software that corporate clients used for their internal Web-like networks, or intranets.

The server market now amounts for 80 percent of Netscape's revenues, but the company faces competition from Microsoft, the Lotus division of International Business Machines Corp. and others.

The latest evidence of Microsoft's growing Internet strength came Tuesday, when Prodigy Inc. said it would become the latest on-line service to make Microsoft's Internet Explorer program its preferred browsing software for its customers. That completed a clean sweep of the largest Internet access providers, including America Online, CompuServe, AT&T Worldnet, Netcom and MCI, which in recent months have abandoned Netscape's Navigator in favor of Microsoft.

■ **AT&T Card Insurance**

AT&T Corp. said it would indemnify holders of its own credit card against fraud when they used AT&T security software to shop at World Wide Web sites that AT&T maintained for its business clients, The Washington Post reported. That means AT&T would assume responsibility for the customer's $50 deductible.

America Online Inc. said last month that it would assume responsibility for the deductible when subscribers shopped at on-line retailers that had been certified as meeting its own customer service standards.

Traffic Measures for Web

Reuters

LONDON — An international audit group said Wednesday it had agreed to set standards for measuring traffic at World Wide Web sites on the Internet.

Establishment of a common set of measurement and reporting standards is expected to allow the Web to realize its potential as an advertising medium, the International Federation of Audit Bureaux of Circulation said. The World Wide Web is the most widely used part of the Internet's international network of computer databases.

The federation agreed to develop a set of standards and an international trademark that would be included on Web site reports where the standards are used.

STOCKS: *Blue-Chips Slide*

Continued from Page 15

sharp turn for the worse.

Analysts said, however, that the ease with which the speculation took prices lower was a symptom of a nervous market.

"There's no question that during volatile markets, rumors and political news have more impact," said Peggy Farley, chief executive at Amas Securities. "With the market a little nervous, which it is right now, it's more vulnerable."

As bond prices fell, the yield on the 30-year Treasury bond — a key determinant of corporate and consumer borrowing costs — rose to 6.83 percent from 6.80 percent Tuesday.

Among the day's biggest losers was Pairgain Technologies, a maker of telephone equipment, which dropped 6½ to 74¼ even though it reported rising earnings and gross profit margins of 48 percent.

"You have a company that has been beating the numbers big, and that didn't happen this time," said James Cramer, president of Cramer Partners, which has $220 million in assets.

Semiconductor stocks that gave up early gains included Intel, which fell ¾ to 100⅞ on the Nasdaq. The world's biggest chipmaker had traded as high as 104 earlier in the day. But Xilinx gained 3 to finish at 37¼.

On the Big Board, Texas Instruments rose 2 to 57⅛, LSI Logic added 1⅜ to finish at 25⅞, and Zilog rose ¾ to 20.

Shares of companies that make equipment used to manufacture chips also advanced. On the Nasdaq,

U.S. STOCKS

Applied Materials rose 1¼ to 29¼, KLA Instruments rose 1⅜ to 23⅜, and Lam Research rose ⅞ to 28⅞.

Consumer-products companies' shares fell after Procter & Gamble said profit in the latest quarter was smaller than usual. P&G fell ⅞ to 96½, Colgate-Palmolive dropped ⅞ to 87⅜, and Gillette dropped ⅞ to 73⅝.

Corning fell 1¾ to 38⅜ after the company said it would take a $115 million charge in the third quarter to handle claims related to its marketing and billing practices at some of its clinical laboratories.

Marvel Entertainment Group plummeted 2¼ to 5⅝ on the company's warning that it would report a loss for in the third quarter.

Ekco Group fell ¾ to 4 as the manufacturer of branded housewares said it would report third-quarter income below analysts' estimates and year-earlier levels. *(Reuters, AP)*

Very briefly:

A Cramped Disneyland to Expand

ANAHEIM, California (AP) — For the past 41 years, it's been a small, small world for Disneyland, unable to expand within the suburban confines of Orange County while Disney World grew unfettered in Florida.

The Anaheim City Council gave the theme park that calls itself "The Happiest Place on Earth" more room Tuesday night, clearing the way for a $1.4 billion expansion by approving zoning measures and $546 million in bond issues to pay for streets, parking, landscaping and other improvements in the city's aging tourist district.

Planners say the moves will bring 14,500 permanent jobs to Southern California. Groundbreaking is to begin next year for completion in 2001.

Time to Proceed With TBS Merger

NEW YORK (Reuters) — Time Warner Inc. said Wednesday it would go ahead with its planned merger with Turner Broadcasting System Inc. on Thursday without the approval of New York cable regulators.

The city regulators had said that Time Warner, operator of seven New York City franchises with 1.2 million customers, must await their ruling on whether the merger constituted a change of ownership at Time Warner.

• **MCI Communications Corp.** is expected to announce this month that it will buy back as much as $750 million of its stock over two years to try to raise its stock price, analysts said.

• **Federal Express Corp.** is preparing to offer selected customers computer software that will help them buy or sell products via the Internet. The software, called BusinessLink, is set for nationwide distribution early next year.

• **Prudential Insurance Co.** confirmed that it had destroyed numerous files on customer complaints in 14 Western states, potentially expanding a Florida investigation. *Bloomberg, AP, LAT*

Slipping U.S. Markets Pressure Dollar

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar ended lower against most other major currencies Wednesday, weighed down as declines in U.S. stocks and bonds raised concerns that investors would reduce their dollar holdings.

"The moves down in stocks and bonds restrained the dollar," said Tom Hoge, corporate currency trader at Bank of New York.

The dollar closed at 1.5284 Deutsche marks, down from 1.5295 DM at the close on Tuesday, and at 111.525 yen, down from 111.595 yen.

It also fell to 1.2530 Swiss francs from 1.2540 francs and to 5.1644 French francs from 5.1670 francs.

The pound rose to $1.5657 from $1.5627.

The U.S. currency slipped against the yen after Japan's top currency official denied speculation that he had said he could tolerate the dollar rising to 120 yen.

That's "not fact at all," said Eisuke Sakakibara, director-general of the Finance Ministry's international finance bureau. "I've never and won't ever make any comments about the dollar's specific level." The speculation lifted the dollar Tuesday to a 30-month high against the yen.

Traders said they were reluctant to drive the dollar higher before reports on producer and consumer prices,

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

due this week. U.S. bonds were weighed down Wednesday on concern that those reports may show faster inflation, which would hurt bond yields. But traders added that if U.S. stock and bond markets could resume their rallies, the dollar was likely to rally as well.

"As long as stocks and bonds continue to do well, so will the dollar," said Tom Benfer, director of foreign exchange at Bank of Montreal/Harris Bank.

Traders also said the dollar was being propped up by optimism that European monetary union will proceed on schedule, with a single European currency, the Euro, launched in 1999.

Signs of progress toward the union have hurt the Deutsche mark because of the view that the German currency will no longer be the European reserve currency of choice once the Euro is introduced.

The dollar showed little reaction to rumors that President Boris Yeltsin of Russia had died, although some traders noted some buying of the Swiss franc on the reports.

U.S. television said officials in Moscow had denied the rumors. *(Bloomberg, AFX)*

AMEX

Wednesday's 4 p.m. Close
The top 300 most-active shares, up to the closing on Wall Street.
The Associated Press

Stock	Sales	High	Low	Latest	Chge
AMC	254	18¾	18	18⅝	+⅛
ARC	2736	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
ATT Fd	120	78⅞	77⅞	77⅞	–⅞
AccelGna n	315	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	–⅜
AckCom	172	30	28½	28½	–1½
Action	92	1 11/16	1¾	1¾	—
AdvMed	274	2⅞	2¾	2 13/16	–⅛
AdvPhot	153	3½	2 15/16	3⅛	–⅛
AdvThr	245	35⅜	35⅛	35⅜	+⅛
AirWat	450	6⅝	6	6⅛	–⅛
Alpnaln	914	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
AlpinGr	3199	7½	6¾	7⅛	+⅜
Amdhl	2153	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	+⅜
AIM 85	182	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	—
ASciE	227	15¼	14⅝	15	–⅜
Ampal	84	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+¼
Ampex n	2106	7⅛	6⅞	7	—
AngMtg	221	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+⅛
Astrotc	187	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	–⅛
Audvox	998	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+⅜
Autotote	839	1⅝	1½	1⅝	–⅛
AvivaPet	119	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	–⅛
Azco	392	1⅞	1¾	1¾	—
BAT Ind	271	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+⅛
Balchem	113	8⅜	7⅞	7⅞	–⅜
Baldw	211	3	2⅞	2⅞	—
Balnry	503	16⅛	15⅞	16	+⅛
Banstr g	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—
BayMed	1108	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛	+2⅛
BSYN pwt96	480	7⅝	7	7⅝	+⅛
BernaGold	493	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	–⅛
BentPh	280	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—
BioR A s	225	28½	28½	28½	+⅛
Biovail s	1264	35⅛	34⅛	34⅞	+⅞
BFLJO	151	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+⅜
BlairCp	129	20⅛	20	20⅛	+⅛
BoltTch n	346	5⅛	4⅞	5	+⅛
Bowmr	204	1 11/16	1⅝	1 11/16	—
Bowne	1512	23⅞	22⅜	23⅛	+⅞
CE Fmk g	503	3 11/16	3½	3½	–⅛
CET EnvS	180	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+1/16
CFX Cp	87	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	+⅜
Cablvsn	982	38⅛	37⅛	37⅛	–1⅛
Cablvs pf	248	22⅞	22⅞	22½	+⅛
Cablatel g	110	6¾	6½	6¾	+1/16
Cambrx s	432	34	33½	33⅞	+⅛
CdnOc g s	1345	18¾	18	18¾	+⅛

Stock	Sales	High	Low	Latest	Chge
GovVideo	575	1¾	1⅝	1¾	–1/16
GldStrR	1412	18¼	16½	17⅞	+1⅛
GldFld	181	⅝	½	½	—
Grang g	359	1⅝	1½	1⅝	—
GreyLne	960	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	–⅛
GrilCom	91	21	21	21	—
GrSimec	84	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	–⅛
Gundle	94	6⅞	5⅝	5⅞	–⅜
Halsey	233	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	—
HalterM n	208	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	–⅛
HanovDir	211	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+⅛
HanvDir	723	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	—
Han wtB	525	⅝	½	½	—
Harken	3063	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	–⅛
Hasbro	3476	39⅜	38	38⅜	–1⅛
HawAir	613	4	3⅞	4	—
HlthPro s	250	3	2⅞	3	+⅛
Hearx n	1424	2 9/16	2⅜	2 9/16	+1/16
HiShearT	122	6⅝	6½	6½	+⅛
HondHl	535	15½	15	15⅛	–⅛
HouBio	147	1⅜	1	1	—
Howtek	124	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	–⅛
ICG Com	12075	20⅛	19	19⅜	–⅜
Identix	577	10⅛	9⅝	9⅞	—
ImpCM n	575	21⅝	20⅞	21⅛	–½
ImpOil g	238	44	43⅝	43⅝	–⅛
IneMtd	122	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
IntegTc n	916	4	3⅞	3⅞	—
IntegTc wt	4364	½	7/16	½	—
InCPd	266	3	2⅞	2⅞	—
InterDig	1780	7½	7⅛	7⅛	–⅛
Intrmagn	144	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	–⅛
IRIS	200	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+⅛
IonLaser	608	12	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
IvaxCp	8549	16⅛	15	15⅜	+⅛
JTS Corp	1187	4⅝	4	4⅛	–⅛
JanBell	99	2⅝	2½	2½	—
KFX Inc	137	7⅜	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
KV Ph A	187	12⅜	11⅞	12⅛	+⅛
Katzm	105	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
Keane	281	46⅛	45⅞	45⅞	+⅛
KeyEng	99	7⅜	7	7⅛	+⅛
Kirby	1129	17⅞	17⅛	17⅝	+⅛
KoggNA	348	8⅝	7⅞	8⅛	–⅛
KogerEq	588	16	15⅞	16	—
LXRBiot	273	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	—
LaBarg	673	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	–⅛
LsrTech	115	4¾	4	4⅛	+⅜
LazKap	225	21	20⅞	20⅞	+⅛
LeHK 98wt	473	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
LilVern	83	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	+⅛
MAI Sys	181	8⅝	7⅞	7⅞	–⅛
Magellan	155	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	+⅛
MagPr wt	137	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛

Stock	Sales	High	Low	Latest	Chge
Silco	215	10⅞	10¼	10⅜	–½
SoniTech	261	8⅛	7⅜	7⅜	+⅛
eSoftgen	188	1 9/16	1½	1½	+1/16
SCEd pfP	593	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	–⅛
SportsCb	172	3	2⅞	3	+1/16
SPDR	4167	70⅝	69 13/16	69 13/16	–⅜
SP Mid	159	48¼	47⅞	47⅞	–⅛
StevinA	97	2⅛	2	2⅛	—
StoneSB n	132	18⅝	18	18⅝	–⅛
Sulcus	183	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+⅛
Suncor g	87	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	–⅛
Suprmind	236	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	—
SunlyC	143	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	—
TabPrd	342	7	6⅞	6⅞	+⅛
Tecte	156	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—
Technitrl	320	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	+⅛
TelDta	395	39⅜	39⅛	39⅛	–⅛
TexBiotch	680	3⅛	3	3	–⅛
TexMer	251	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	–⅛
Thermed	566	24	22⅞	23⅛	–1
ThCar s	409	37⅛	35⅞	36⅜	–1⅛
ThrFib un	780	12⅛	12	12⅛	—
ThrInst	200	36⅞	35⅞	36⅛	–⅛
ThmoOp n	221	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	–⅛
ThmPw	226	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	–⅛
ThmRs	104	11⅛	11	11	–⅛
ThrVolt s	175	13⅛	12⅞	13	–⅛
Thrmolse	175	23⅞	23	24	+⅛
Thrmqst n	157	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+1⅛
Thrmtrx	584	40	39⅛	39⅞	+⅛
Thrmwd	211	2⅛	2	2	—
TopSrce	947	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	–⅛
TownCty	331	⅝	½	½	–⅛
TWA wt	120	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	–⅛
TWA	5541	8 9/16	8⅜	8⅜	–⅛
TransMed n	133	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	–⅛

Stock	Sales	High	Low	Latest	Chge
Trinitech	121	3	2⅞	2⅞	–⅛
TubMex	1409	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	—
TurnB A	316	31	30	30⅜	+⅜
TurnB B	2740	31	30	30⅜	+⅜
US Alc	1427	2 11/16	2⅝	2⅝	–1/16
Unapix	110	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
Unilab	814	¾	11/16	11/16	—
Unimar	111	4 13/16	4 11/16	4 13/16	—
US Bio wt	83	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	–⅛
USBiosci s	1241	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	–⅛
US Cell	721	30	29⅝	29⅝	—
UnitelV	228	7	6⅞	6⅞	+⅛
Uroht wt s	175	1 11/16	1½	1½	–1/16
Urohlth s	235	12⅜	12	12⅛	–⅛
VKAdM2	235	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+⅛
VKFLQ	148	12½	12⅜	12⅜	—
VKSeS	147	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	–⅛
VKNJV	235	12	11⅞	11⅞	—
Viacom	1300	37⅛	36⅜	36⅜	–⅝
ViacB	12117	37¼	36¾	37⅛	–⅝
Viac wtC	210	⅛	⅛	⅛	—
Viac wtE	1008	2⅝	2½	2⅝	–⅛
Viteonic	168	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	—
VoyAZ	97	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	—
VoyFla	107	12⅝	12½	12½	+⅛
WRIT	238	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	—
WIRET	243	12⅛	12	12	—
WirelsT s	1525	10⅝	9 15/16	10	–⅝
ecWizTch	214	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	–⅛
WEB HK n	294	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	–⅛
WEB Jap n	566	14⅛	14	14⅛	–⅛
WEB Mal n	266	14⅛	14	14	–⅛
WEB Swd n	164	16⅛	15⅞	15 15/16	+⅛
WEB UK n	105	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	–⅛
XCL Ltd	10582	⅞	13/16	⅞	+1/16
Xytron	162	1⅝	1½	1½	—

Stock	Sales	High	Low	Latest	Chge
ecConcTr	87	2⅞	2⅝	2 11/16	–1/16
ConvenRs	1289	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+⅛
CordiaCh n	121	1 11/16	1⅝	1 11/16	–1/16
CentennT	758	48¾	47	48¾	+½
CFCdp g	423	4⅞	4 11/16	4 11/16	—
ChadThr s	135	20¾	19¾	20	–⅝
CheySoft	10448	30¼	30¼	30⅝	+1/16
CollLb	802	13	12½	13	+⅛
CmdrAp n	103	5⅞	5½	5⅝	—
CmdrA wt	135	1¼	1 3/16	1 3/16	—
CompTch	147	10⅞	10½	10⅝	+½
CmpMan n	467	15½	14¼	15⅜	+½
CnvsE	96	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+¼
ComCor n	1101	12	11⅜	11⅜	–⅝
CCBnesh	115	17¼	17⅛	17¼	+⅛
Cross	376	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	–¼
ecCrwnL	160	1 1/16	1	1	—
CybexIntl	202	11½	10⅞	11⅛	–½
Cycomm gs	304	4¾	4½	4¾	+⅛
DI Ind	971	1¼	1⅛	1¼	—
DRCA	86	3½	3⅜	3½	—
DairyA	170	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	–⅛
DakotaM	1091	2⅛	2	2 1/16	—
ecDalG	220	1⅛	⅞	1	—
Datamet	1686	1 15/16	1⅝	1 15/16	+11/16
Daxor	165	13½	13	13⅜	+¼
DaytonMn	453	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	—
Decorat s	109	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+¼
DgnAmer	227	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+3/16
Diodes	244	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+⅜
DolAutEx	1564	39⅛	38⅜	38⅝	–⅝
DrylMu	293	9⅝	9½	9½	–⅛
Ducom	441	18¼	17½	18⅛	+1⅛
Dycam	371	⅝	9/16	9/16	–1/16
EchoBay	3978	8 15/16	8⅝	8⅝	–⅜
Edisto	423	10	9⅞	10	+1/16
EdTek	342	11/16	⅝	⅝	–1/16
ElPasoE n	1289	5 15/16	5 13/16	5⅞	–⅛
Emerit n	534	12	11⅜	11⅝	–⅛
EmerR	426	2½	2	2⅛	+1/16
EnvrTc	103	6⅝	6¼	6½	–⅜
EnzoBi	768	18	17⅝	17⅝	+⅜
Epitope	683	14	13	13⅞	+⅜
ForEst	87	13⅜	13¼	13¼	–¼
FarmT un	176	4 15/16	4¾	4 15/16	+1/16
Flarda	187	34⅝	33⅞	33⅞	–⅜
FinFdl s	83	15½	15⅜	15½	–½
FlAust	282	9	8 13/16	8 13/16	–1/16
FAusPr	1082	8 15/16	8⅞	8 15/16	—
Fiber	96	9	9	9	—
ForstLb	827	39⅜	38½	38⅝	–⅞
FortPet	391	2 9/16	2⅛	2⅛	–⅜
FrnkSel	253	5	4⅞	4 15/16	—
GA Fnd n	228	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+⅛
GST Tele	3158	11½	10⅞	11	+½
GayCn	3127	7½	7¼	7⅜	+1/16
GeimSd	482	26½	26	26	–½
GnAuto	119	2¾	2⅝	2 11/16	–⅛
GnEmp	114	13⅜	12¾	13⅜	+⅜
GenvDr	83	14½	13⅞	14⅛	+¼
GetchGld	385	45⅞	45⅛	45⅜	–⅛
GiantFd	188	34⅝	34¼	34¼	–⅛
Giant	446	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	—
GlobInk	327	5⅛	4⅞	5	—

Stock	Sales	High	Low	Latest	Chge
MagnPet	2819	5 5/16	4⅞	5 5/16	+⅜
Marlton	125	4 11/16	4½	4½	–½
MaxmPh n	229	10⅝	10¼	10½	—
MaxmP wt	158	2¾	2½	2¾	–1/16
Maxam	300	38½	37½	37½	–1⅛
MedcR	121	9¾	9⅝	9½	+⅛
Medeva	104	16¾	16½	16½	+⅛
Media	392	31⅞	31¼	31⅜	+¼
Media	246	5⅞	5 11/16	5⅞	—
ML Rus wt	138	3 9/16	3⅜	3⅜	–⅛
Metromdo	1353	11⅛	10⅞	11	–⅛
MMed	118	10½	10	10	+⅛
MS IGT	294	21¼	21	21¼	+¼
MntosiaE	1359	2¾	2½	2½	—
MuniMtg n	280	14¾	14½	14¾	–⅛
Munvst	763	9⅞	9 11/16	9⅞	+1/16
MunyAZ	138	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	+⅛
NTNCom	1207	5 1/16	4¾	4⅞	–3/16
NVR	208	10	9⅝	9⅝	–¼
Nabors	2493	15¾	15½	15½	–⅛
NatBev	94	18½	18¼	18½	–⅛
NatRlty s	169	12¾	12¼	12¾	—
NY Times	1302	34⅝	34¼	34⅜	–⅛
NA Vacc	1081	27½	25½	25¾	–1⅜
Novavx n	186	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+1/16
OmniMult	1409	2½	2 7/16	2⅜	+3/16
Oncor	426	4 11/16	4⅝	4 11/16	+⅛
Oncormd	251	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+½
Orgngn	1671	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	–¾
PC Quote	108	4½	4¼	4⅜	—
PGECap pf	103	24¾	24 9/16	24½	—
PLC Sys	2889	23¼	22	22¼	–⅞
PLM	95	3⅞	3 11/16	3 11/16	—
PMC CT	95	14¾	14	14¾	+⅝
PacGulf	157	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	–¼
PacRLE n	143	2 11/16	2⅝	2 11/16	–1/16
PanAmC n	1106	9 15/16	9	9⅝	+⅝
PaxsnC	5379	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	–¼
PegGld	891	10⅝	10⅜	10½	—
PenRE	122	23	22¾	22⅞	–⅛
PhxNet	469	4⅞	4¼	4⅜	—
PinRsc	382	13⅜	13	13¼	–⅝
Polymed	86	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	–1/16
Polyph	1030	6 1/16	6	6	—
Polyvisn	126	1⅛	1	1	—
PortSys s	220	2⅞	2	2⅝	—
ProdLo	871	13¾	13¼	13⅜	–⅛
ProCm	125	8½	8⅜	8½	—
Pricell s	132	14⅞	14¼	14⅝	+⅜
ProActiv n	203	2½	2⅛	2½	–⅛
PropCT	284	9⅛	9 1/16	9⅛	–1/16
PsycCp	329	6 9/16	6 7/16	6 7/16	–1/16
RF Pow	192	3	2⅞	3	—
RaaGold	226	2 1/16	1 15/16	2	–1/16
ReadBat	1191	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	—
Rider	162	27	26⅞	26⅞	–⅛
RoyalO g	3573	3 7/16	3⅜	3 7/16	—
Rymac	183	3⅛	3	2⅞	–⅛
SaboPet	102	19¼	18⅞	19⅛	+⅜
SMonBk	85	15	14⅞	14⅞	–¼
Service	357	17¼	16¾	16⅞	–⅛
ShefldMd	113	3⅝	3 9/16	3⅝	—
Shopco	119	1⅛	1¼	1⅜	—

THE MOST IMPORTANT NUMBERS ON THIS PAGE.

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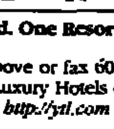

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U. S. STOCK MARKET DIARY

Indexes

Dow Jones

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	5971.24	5974.97	5915.24	5930.62	–36.15
Trans	2078.74	2079.38	2044.86	2048.53	–36.54
Util	222.26	222.83	220.45	221.49	–1.19
Comp	1880.49	1881.41	1859.72	1864.73	–14.69

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Industrials	829.64	820.36	822.88	–4.47
Transp.	512.38	504.34	506.36	–5.34
Utilities	193.33	191.41	192.01	–1.32
Finance	74.58	73.69	74.05	–0.42
SP 500	702.36	694.42	696.74	–3.90
SP 100	678.83	670.55	672.61	–4.00

NYSE

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	374.03	370.31	371.35	–2.16
Industrials	475.03	470.27	471.48	–2.79
Transp.	330.10	326.02	326.56	–3.06
Utility	250.34	247.73	248.58	–1.43
Finance	323.94	320.93	321.90	–1.61

Nasdaq

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	1246.36	1237.81	1238.61	–1.54
Industrials	1111.43	1104.40	1105.57	–0.33
Banks	1172.67	1169.63	1169.71	–2.00
Insurance	1358.80	1352.96	1355.46	–1.19
Finance	1459.61	1455.10	1456.54	–2.50
Transp.	844.43	836.45	836.45	–7.77

AMEX

High	Low	Last	Chg.
582.38	579.29	580.10	–1.91

Dow Jones Bond

	Close	Chg.
20 Bonds	101.51	–0.21
10 Utilities	98.50	–0.06
10 Industrials	105.52	–0.36

Most Actives

NYSE

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
MicrnT	118511	33⅝	32	32⅝	—
AT&T s	68990	40	39⅛	39¼	–¾
LSI Log	53313	26	24⅝	25⅞	+1⅜
Lucent n	50041	47½	45⅝	47⅜	+1⅜
PepsiCo s	44920	28¾	28⅜	28⅝	–⅜
Motorola	43299	49½	48⅝	49	+⅛
BellStl	41557	8⅝	7⅝	8	—
AirTouch	35603	26⅛	25⅝	26	–⅛
Hmstke	34824	14⅝	14⅛	14½	+¼
TimeWa	33955	41½	40⅝	41⅛	+1
CocaCl s	32230	50⅛	49	49⅝	–⅝
TexInst	31918	57⅛	55⅛	57⅛	+2
Gap s	31800	27⅛	26	25⅞	–1
FresenM n	30269	25⅛	24⅛	24⅞	–½
Hanson s	27765	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	–⅛

Nasdaq

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Intel	130610	104	100⅛	100⅞	–¾
TeleComA	67541	14¼	13½	13⅝	–½
Iomega s	54044	24⅛	23¼	23⅝	–⅜
Cisco s	53254	65¼	64	64⅝	+⅛
Intel wt	52581	65⅛	61⅞	62	–1⅜
Arakis	51764	4⅞	3⅞	3⅞	–⅞
Atmel	49792	34½	33⅝	34⅛	+1⅛
Elctrgls s	48813	13⅝	12	13⅛	–⅛
Loewen n	46748	21¾	19⅛	19⅝	[illegible]
ApldMat	44913	29¾	28⅝	29¼	+1¼
Tellabs	43769	80¼	77½	79	+6
DSC	40689	16	15⅛	15⅝	+⅛
Microsoft	40422	136⅛	133¼	134⅝	–⅜
Cirrus	39659	22⅛	20½	22⅝	+1⅛
US Robt s	39065	74	70⅛	72	+1⅜

AMEX

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
ViacB	12117	37¼	36¾	37⅛	–⅝
ICG Com	12075	20⅛	19	19⅜	–⅜
XCL Ltd	10582	⅞	13/16	⅞	+1/16
CheySoft	10448	30¼	30¼	30⅝	+1/16
IvaxCp	8549	16⅛	15	15⅜	+⅛
TWA	5541	8 9/16	8⅜	8⅜	–⅛
PaxsnC	5390	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	–¼
IntegTc wt	4364	½	7/16	7/16	–1/16
SPDR	4167	70⅛	69 11/16	69 13/16	–⅜
EchoBay	3978	8 15/16	8⅝	8⅝	–⅜

Trading Activity

NYSE

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	878	1032
Declined	1473	1393
Unchanged	898	831
Total Issues	3249	3256
New Highs	80	140
New Lows	33	29

Nasdaq

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1795	1716
Declined	2117	2149
Unchanged	1745	1782
Total Issues	5657	5647
New Highs	152	147
New Lows	74	90

AMEX

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	236	228
Declined	291	293
Unchanged	217	235
Total Issues	744	756
New Highs	24	31
New Lows	13	15

Market Sales

	Today Close	Prev. cons.
NYSE	405.96	533.78
Amex	18.68	28.89
Nasdaq	527.09	561.78

In millions.

Dividends

Company	Per	Amt	Rec	Pay
STOCK SPLIT				
Nichols Research 3 for 2 split.				
INCREASED				
Carnival Corp	Q	.11	11-27	12-13
Mass Health Ed	M	.06	10-15	10-31
REDUCED				
All Amer Term Tr	M	.085	10-18	10-25
OMITTED				
Ekco Group		–		
REGULAR				
Analogic Cp	Q	.05	10-15	10-29
Bard,C.R.	Q	.17	10-21	11-1
Blkrk StratTrm Inc	M	.0396	10-15	10-31
Ringin Resource Inc	Q	.1375	12-13	1-2
Cummins Engine	Q	.25	12-2	12-16
EatonVn Cl TotRet	M	.021	10-15	10-22
Eaton Vn Mar TR	M	.025	10-8	10-15
Eaton Vn Trd TR	M	.028	10-15	10-31
Fidelity Ntl Fin	Q	.07	10-18	11-1
Fst St Fin Svcs	Q	.055	10-29	11-14
Hatteras Inco	M	.1025	10-18	10-31
Insured Muni	M	.064	10-18	10-25
Inter-Regional Fin	Q	.15	10-22	11-5
Keystone Heritage	Q	.22	10-31	11-8
Managed Hi Yld	M	.105	10-18	10-25
Miller Herman	Q	.13	11-29	[illegible]
NY TxEX Income	M	.053	10-15	11-1
Oxford Indust	Q	.20	11-15	11-30
Pf Income Fd	M	.092	10-24	10-31
Pf Inco Mngmnt	M	.087	10-24	10-31
Pf Inco Opp Fd	M	.074	10-24	10-31
Puget Sound Pwr	Q	.46	10-21	11-15
Resource Amer	–	.10	11-15	11-29
Sears Roebuck	Q	.23	11-29	1-2
Seligman Qlty	M	.0782	10-17	10-28
Seligman Select	M	.07	10-17	10-28
Shelby Williams	Q	.08	11-1	11-15
Smart & Final	Q	.05	10-16	10-25
Smith,AO.	Q	.17	10-31	11-15
Sprint Corp	Q	.25	12-6	12-27
Star Gas Partner	Q	.55	11-1	11-15
Teekay Ship	Q	.215	10-17	10-30
Templeton Gl Inc	M	.05	10-17	10-31
United Tech	Q	.55	11-22	12-10
Westbank Corp	Q	.06	10-18	10-25

a-annual; b-approximate amount per share/ADR; g-payable in Canadian funds; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual

Stock Tables Explained

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the years high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stocks only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a - dividend also extra (s). b - annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend. c - liquidating dividend. cc - PE exceeds 99.cld - called. d - new yearly low. dd - loss in the last 12 months. e - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months. f - annual rate, increased on last declaration. g - dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax. i - dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend. j - dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting. k - dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. m - annual rate, reduced on last declaration. n - new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading. nd - next day delivery. p - initial dividend, annual rate unknown. P/E - price-earnings ratio. q - closed-end mutual fund. r - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend. s - stock split. Dividend begins with date of split. sls - sales. t - dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. u - new yearly high. v - trading halted. vi - in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. wd - when distributed. wi - when issued/ ww - with warrants. x - ex-dividend or ex-rights. xdis - ex-distribution. xw - without warrants. y- ex-dividend and sales in full. yld - yield. z - sales in full.

INTERNATIONAL FUTURES

Oct. 9, 1996

Grains

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
CORN (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel					
Dec 96	2.97	2.92¼	2.93¾	–0.02¼	166,368
Mar 97	3.03¾	2.99¼	3.00¾	–0.03	72,768
May 97	3.09¾	3.05½	3.06¼	–0.03¼	33,103
Jul 97	3.13¼	3.09	3.09¾	–0.02¾	26,576
Sep 97	2.94½	2.91	2.93½	–0.01¼	3,056
Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 52,771					
Tue's open int 320,410 off 1117					
SOYBEAN MEAL (CBOT) 100 tons- dollars per ton					
Oct 96	248.90	247.20	248.80	+0.90	6,135
Dec 96	245.90	244.40	245.20	–0.40	45,065
Jan 97	244.10	242.70	243.60	+0.50	10,323
Mar 97	241.50	240.20	241.10	+0.70	14,274
May 97	238.50	237.50	238.10	+1.10	8,446
Jul 97	237.50	236.50	237.20	+0.70	3,575
Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 15,224					
Tue's open int 89,645 up 596					
SOYBEAN OIL (CBOT) 60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.					
Oct 96	23.55	23.33	23.55	+0.14	1,135
Dec 96	23.90	23.70	23.88	+0.11	51,807
Jan 97	24.15	23.99	24.15	+0.11	13,644
Mar 97	24.49	24.34	24.49	+0.10	14,370
May 97	24.78	24.62	24.78	+0.10	7,736
Jul 97	25.08	24.92	25.08	–0.08	2,149
Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 12,161					
Tue's open int 93,309 up 111					
SOYBEANS (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel					
Nov 96	7.39½	7.35	7.38¼	+0.01¾	94,409
Jan 97	7.46¾	7.42½	7.45½	+0.01½	34,133
Mar 97	7.53½	7.49¼	7.52¼	+0.01½	21,284
May 97	7.54	7.51½	7.54	+0.02½	13,744
Jul 97	7.55½	7.52½	7.55	+0.02	11,344
Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 47,897					
Tue's open int 182,152 off 88					
WHEAT (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel					
Dec 96	4.32½	4.25	4.27	–0.01½	42,331
Mar 97	4.18	4.13½	4.15¼	+0.01½	15,560
May 97	3.97½	3.93½	3.95½	–0.04¼	1,529
Jul 97	3.78	3.73	3.77	–0.05¼	7,374
Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 72,526					
Tue's open int 67,208 off 707					

Livestock

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
CATTLE (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Oct 96	72.47	71.25	71.42	–0.60	15,184
Dec 96	66.40	65.35	65.62	–0.58	38,497
Feb 97	64.45	63.65	63.90	–0.37	17,940
Apr 97	66.15	65.65	65.82	–0.30	9,032
Jun 97	63.97	63.50	63.57	–0.25	4,132
Aug 97	63.65	63.32	63.35	–0.20	4,326
Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 9,873					
Tue's open int 90,587 off 482					
FEEDER CATTLE (CMER) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb					
Oct 96	63.70	63.15	63.17	–0.33	5,239
Nov 96	64.65	63.60	63.67	–0.75	3,045
Jan 97	65.35	64.35	64.62	–0.48	2,316
Mar 97	64.70	63.90	64.12	–0.42	1,290
Apr 97	65.00	64.40	64.55	–0.30	904
May 97	65.50	64.90	64.90	–0.20	1,061
Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 1,802					
Tue's open int 14,305 up 55					
HOGS-Live(2/97 Lean) (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Oct 96	60.67	59.40	60.07	+0.15	4,299
Dec 96	58.47	56.90	57.50	–0.47	18,743
Feb 97	78.95	78.05	78.50	–0.05	7,210
Apr 97	74.47	73.80	74.00	–0.05	2,788
Jun 97	77.90	77.40	77.82	–0.10	3,000
Jul 97	75.35	74.75	75.15	+0.20	670
Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 10,925					
Tue's open int 37,544 off 773					
PORK BELLIES (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Feb 97	79.80	77.20	78.52	–0.35	5,354
Mar 97	79.60	77.25	77.95	–0.90	860
May 97	80.60	78.75	79.80	–0.45	301
Jul 97	80.40	79.00	79.97	–0.58	167
Aug 97			77.80		28
Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 2,303					
Tue's open int 6,710 off 227					

Food

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
COCOA (NCSE) 10 metric tons- $ per ton					
Dec 96	1385	1370	1385	+18	29,230
Mar 97	1415	1400	1414	+18	19,776
May 97	1432	1421	1432	+19	8,248
Jul 97	1445	1438	1445	+18	6,714
Sep 97	1460	1456	1460	+10	5,652
Est. sales 6,405 Tue's. sales 5,070					
Tue's open int 78,814 up 184					
COFFEE C (NCSE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Dec 96	115.50	112.25	113.55	–1.05	14,588
Mar 97	107.50	105.50	105.85	–0.20	6,596
May 97	106.75	104.50	105.15	–0.35	2,446
Jul 97	106.10	105.25	105.25	+0.25	798
Est. sales 9,883 Tue's. sales 7,376					
Tue's open int 25,034 off 68					
SUGAR-WORLD 11 (NCSE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Mar 97	10.80	10.72	10.78	–0.04	85,293
May 97	10.79	10.72	10.78	–0.01	34,825
Jul 97	10.68	10.61	10.68	–0.03	16,768
Oct 97	10.65	10.57	10.64	–0.04	10,659
Est. sales 12,780 Tue's. sales 7,747					
Tue's open int 141,494 up 836					
ORANGE JUICE (NCTN) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb					
Nov 96	115.15	112.00	113.20	–2.70	6,567
Jan 97	108.25	106.35	107.55	–0.95	6,248
Mar 97	109.50	109.00	109.40	–0.60	2,873
May 97	112.00	110.50	111.35	–0.60	672
Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 2,471					
Tue's open int 17,118 off 103					

Metals

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
GOLD (NCMX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.					
Oct 96	381.00	381.00	381.20	+0.20	28
Nov 96			382.00	+0.10	
Dec 96	384.40	382.60	383.50	+0.10	110,275
Feb 97	386.60	385.20	385.80	+0.20	15,639
Apr 97	388.60	388.20	388.10	+0.30	10,942
Jun 97	391.00	391.00	390.50	+0.40	11,022
Aug 97	393.20	393.20	392.90	+0.40	4,109
Oct 97			395.40	–0.40	454
Est. sales 28,000 Tue's. sales 16,841					
Tue's open int 193,843 up 194					
HI GRADE COPPER (NCMX) 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Oct 96	91.60	90.50	91.60	–1.30	3,695
Nov 96	90.90	90.30	90.80	–1.45	1,925
Dec 96	91.70	89.00	90.35	–1.30	25,931
Jan 97	90.30	89.30	90.10	–1.15	1,338
Feb 97	89.30	88.60	89.75	–1.10	936
Mar 97	90.70	88.30	89.25	–0.95	9,310
Apr 97	88.50	88.35	88.95	–0.85	510
May 97	89.00	87.90	88.60	–1.05	3,039
Jun 97	88.00	88.00	88.00	–1.25	608
Est. sales 10,000 Tue's. sales 11,275					
Tue's open int 58,025 up 604					
SILVER (NCMX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.					
Oct 96			493.4	+7.8	3
Nov 96			494.7	+7.5	10
Dec 96	499.5	488.0	497.3	+7.5	68,112
Jan 97	500.0	500.0	499.5	–7.5	26
Mar 97	507.0	496.0	504.5	–7.6	11,130
May 97	508.0	506.0	509.2	–7.6	6,412
Jul 97			512.9	+7.6	4,966
Sep 97			518.7	+7.6	3,075
Est. sales 16,000 Tue's. sales 7,685					
Tue's open int 97,644 up 199					
PLATINUM (NMER) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.					
Oct 96			389.30	+2.20	108
Jan 97	391.80	387.60	391.00	+2.20	20,200
Apr 97	394.00	392.00	393.70	+2.20	7,317
Jul 97	396.00	396.00	396.70	+2.20	919
Oct 97			400.20	–2.20	27
Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 1,150					
Tue's open int 28,571 up 97					

LONDON METALS (LME)
Dollars per metric ton

	Close		Previous	
Aluminum (High Grade)				
Spot	1286½	1287½	1308½	1309½
Forward	1320.00	1321.00	1342½	1343.00
Copper Cathodes (High Grade)				
Spot	1933.00	1934.00	1945.00	1947.00
Forward	1924.00	1925.00	1935.00	1936.00
Lead				
Spot	765.00	767.00	771½	772.00
Forward	765.00	766.00	771.00	772.00
Nickel				
Spot	6980.00	6990.00	7040.00	7050.00
Forward	7090.00	7100.00	7155.00	7160.00
Tin				
Spot	5985.00	5995.00	6005.00	6015.00
Forward	6040.00	6050.00	6060.00	6065.00
Zinc (Special High Grade)				
Spot	1006.00	1007.00	1000.00	1001.00
Forward	1032.00	1033.00	1026.00	1026½

Financial

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
US T. BILLS (CMER) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.					
Dec 96	94.92	94.88	94.90	–0.02	4,269
Mar 97	94.83	94.77	94.77	–0.03	1,606
Jun 97			94.62	–0.03	862
Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 670					
Tue's open int 6,737 up 67					
5 YR. TREASURY (CBOT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct					
Dec 96	106-17	106-07	106-08	— 05	136,919
Mar 97	106-05	105-28	105-285	— 05	1,133
Jun 97			105-185	— 05	
Est. sales 35,000 Tue's. sales 19,853					
Tue's open int 138,052 up 752					
10 YR. TREASURY (CBOT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct					
Dec 96	108-20	108-04	108-06	— 08	274,934
Mar 97	108-10	107-28	107-29	— 08	6,283
Jun 97			107-13	— 08	315
Est. sales 75,000 Tue's. sales 41,073					
Tue's open int 281,512 off 845					
US TREASURY BONDS (CBOT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)					
Dec 96	111-16	110-16	110-18	— 17	391,878
Mar 97	111-01	110-02	110-03	— 17	24,279
Jun 97	110-14	109-19	109-19	— 16	5,149
Sep 97	110-00	109-05	109-05	— 13	1,703
Est. sales 350,000 Tue's. sales 254,151					
Tue's open int 423,293 up 15745					
LONG GILT (LIFFE) £50,000 - pts & 32nds of 100 pct					
Dec 96	111-17	110-21	111-03	+ 0-11	166,310
Mar 97	110-15	110-07	110-07	+ 0-09	1,156
Est. sales: 115,860. Prev. sales: 67,029					
Prev. open int.: 167,466 up 960					
GERMAN GOVERNMENT BUND (LIFFE) DM250,000 - pts of 100 pct					
Dec 96	99.94	99.48	99.68	+ 0.08	253,488
Mar 97	98.94	98.55	98.70	+ 0.09	9,219
Est. sales: 201,520 Prev. sales: 211,861					
Prev. open int.: 262,707 up 4,524					
10-YEAR FRENCH GOV. BONDS (MATIF) FF500,000 - pts of 100 pct					
Dec 97	126.80	126.10	126.54	+0.40	199,741
Mar 97	126.78	126.14	126.58	+0.44	33,152
Jun 97	125.06	125.06	125.50	+0.44	3,844
Est. volume: 242,685. Open int.: 236,737 up 2,042.					
ITALIAN GOVERNMENT BOND (LIFFE) ITL 200 million - pts of 100 pct					
Dec 96	124.37	123.41	123.65	+ 0.37	82,363
Mar 97	123.20	122.90	122.90	+ 0.38	1,142
Est. sales: 79,425. Prev. sales: 55,943					
Prev. open int.: 83,505 off 1,560					
EURODOLLARS (CMER) $1 million-pts of 100 pct.					
Oct 96	94.470	94.440	94.450	–10	33,793
Nov 96	94.420	94.380	94.390	–10	9,892
Dec 96	94.390	94.340	94.350	–10	489,903
Mar 97	94.310	94.240	94.250	–10	373,911
Jun 97	94.180	94.090	94.100	–10	271,043
Mar 00	93.200	93.140	93.150	–50	39,945
Jun 00	93.130	93.070	93.080	–50	34,993
Sep 00	93.080	93.028	93.030	–50	28,112
Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 223,115					
Tue's open int 2,361,359 off 1795					
BRITISH POUND (CMER) 62,500 pounds, $ per pound					
Dec 96	1.5652	1.5610	1.5640	+22	44,474
Mar 97			1.5634	–22	93
Jun 97			1.5628	+22	2
Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 2,564					
Tue's open int 44,569 off 47					
CANADIAN DOLLAR (CMER) 100,000 dollars, $ per Cdn. dlr					
Dec 96	.7421	.7405	.7412	+3	62,030
Mar 97	.7452	.7442	.7447	+4	1,874
Jun 97	.7481	.7475	.7474	+5	671
Sep 97	.7510	.7510	.7500	+6	134
Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 4,383					
Tue's open int 64,746 off 815					
GERMAN MARK (CMER) 125,000 marks, $ per mark					
Dec 96	.6580	.6557	.6570	–4	67,967
Mar 97	.6615	.6600	.6612	–4	1,683
Jun 97			.6653	–4	2,167
Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 13,959					
Tue's open int 71,817 off 274					
JAPANESE YEN (CMER) 12.5 million yen, $ per 100 yen					
Dec 96	.009065	.009030	.009041	–15	74,776
Mar 97	.009169	.009157	.009158	–15	1,778
Jun 97	.009275	.009275	.009275	–35	200
Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 11,021					
Tue's open int 76,778 off 513					
SWISS FRANC (CMER) 125,000 francs, $ per franc					
Dec 96	.8051	.8012	.8032	–25	45,588
Mar 97	.8120	.8095	.8112	–26	1,708
Jun 97			.8195	–26	607
Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 13,191					
Tue's open int 47,903 up 1393					
3-MONTH STERLING (LIFFE) £500,000 - pts of 100 pct					
Dec 96	94.07	94.04	94.05	– 0.01	107,737
Mar 97	93.95	93.91	93.92	– 0.01	76,295
Jun 97	93.76	93.71	93.73	– 0.01	74,695
Sep 97	93.54	93.48	93.51	+ 0.02	44,367
Dec 97	93.33	93.27	93.31	+ 0.06	33,531
Mar 98	93.16	93.09	93.14	+ 0.07	24,283
Jun 98	93.04	92.96	93.02	+ 0.08	18,786
Sep 98	92.95	92.85	92.91	+ 0.08	13,473
Dec 98	92.87	92.78	92.82	+ 0.08	13,599
Mar 99	92.79	92.69	92.73	+ 0.08	6,264
Jun 99	92.65	92.59	92.63	+ 0.08	3,840
Sep 99	92.56	92.50	92.54	+ 0.08	1,307
Est. sales: 48,169. Prev. sales: 33,617					
Prev. open int.: 418,177 off 1,682					
3-MONTH EUROMARK (LIFFE) DM1 million - pts of 100 pct					
Dec 96	96.88	96.85	96.87	+ 0.01	211,021
Mar 97	96.87	96.82	96.86	+ 0.02	217,041
Jun 97	96.77	96.72	96.76	+ 0.03	163,290
Sep 97	96.62	96.57	96.60	+ 0.02	139,516
Dec 97	96.38	96.32	96.36	+ 0.03	108,517
Mar 98	96.11	96.04	96.08	+ 0.04	75,395
Jun 98	95.80	95.70	95.77	+ 0.06	53,371
Sep 98	95.48	95.39	95.45	+ 0.06	38,543
Dec 98	95.16	95.07	95.12	+ 0.06	30,179
Mar 99	94.85	94.77	94.83	+ 0.05	26,743
Jun 99	94.56	94.48	94.54	+ 0.05	13,994
Sep 99	94.27	94.20	94.25	+ 0.05	8,917
Est. sales: 193,823. Prev. sales: 136,785					
Prev. open int.: 1,086,527 up 8,023					
3-MONTH PIBOR (MATIF) FF5 million - pts of 100 pct					
Dec 96	96.45	96.40	96.43	+0.03	74,696
Mar 97	96.45	96.40	96.43	+0.04	38,791
Jun 97	96.44	96.38	96.42	+0.05	28,494
Sep 97	96.38	96.32	96.36	+0.07	15,345
Dec 97	96.24	96.18	96.23	+0.11	11,118
Mar 98	96.04	95.97	96.04	+0.12	8,873
Jun 98	95.80	95.72	95.80	+0.12	7,314
Sep 98	95.53	95.44	95.52	+0.11	5,719
Dec 98	95.24	95.15	95.23	+0.11	7,192
Mar 99	94.95	94.95	94.95	+0.12	8,286
Jun 99	94.66	94.63	94.66	+0.11	2,481
Sep 99	94.37	94.28	94.37	+0.12	319
Est. volume: 90,682. Open int.: 208,828 off 1,164.					
3-MONTH EUROLIRA (LIFFE) ITL 1 million - pts of 100 pct					
Dec 96	92.43	92.36	92.37	Unch.	66,302
Mar 97	93.03	92.92	92.97	+ 0.02	44,693
Jun 97	93.35	93.25	93.28	+ 0.05	31,095
Sep 97	93.44	93.37	93.40	+ 0.06	22,436
Dec 97	93.43	93.33	93.36	+ 0.07	8,137
Mar 98	93.31	93.26	93.28	+ 0.09	4,928
Est. sales: 16,195. Prev. sales: 42,855					
Prev. open int.: 177,191 up 2,916					

Industrials

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
COTTON 2 (NCTN) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Oct 96	75.50	75.10	75.03	–0.27	391
Dec 96	76.40	75.50	76.21	–0.38	30,911
Mar 97	77.45	76.61	77.45	–0.44	10,823
May 97	78.20	77.20	78.10	+0.30	6,436
Jul 97	78.40	77.80	78.40	+0.25	4,687
Oct 97	77.75	77.62	78.10	–0.15	1,018
Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 10,489					
Tue's open int 58,495 off 982					
HEATING OIL (NMER) 42,000 gal- cents per gal					
Nov 96	76.65	73.70	73.80	–2.39	42,007
Dec 96	75.55	73.30	73.70	–1.98	34,679
Jan 97	73.45	71.80	72.00	–1.43	25,554
Feb 97	70.10	69.05	69.40	–0.78	12,984
Mar 97	66.70	65.90	66.00	–0.53	8,108
Apr 97	62.80	61.80	62.00	–0.63	4,248
May 97	59.60	59.00	59.40	–0.38	2,434
Jun 97	57.90	57.00	57.00	–1.08	2,733
Jul 97	57.70	56.30	56.30	–1.13	2,333
Aug 97	57.50	57.50	57.50	–0.08	2,491
Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 55,587					
Tue's open int 143,950 off 848					
LIGHT SWEET CRUDE (NMER) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.					
Nov 96	25.53	24.93	25.07	–0.47	74,407
Dec 96	25.10	24.55	24.67	–0.41	78,811
Jan 97	24.40	23.98	24.07	–0.32	47,474
Feb 97	23.72	23.40	23.42	–0.29	30,192
Mar 97	23.10	22.80	22.86	–0.26	17,864
Apr 97	22.60	22.27	22.37	–0.25	14,664
May 97	22.06	21.80	21.89	–0.25	10,355
Jun 97	21.69	21.42	21.50	–0.23	26,270
Jul 97	21.33	21.10	21.18	–0.22	10,762
Aug 97	21.03	20.81	20.88	–0.22	9,170
Sep 97	20.70	20.40	20.58	–0.22	15,380
Oct 97	20.45	20.40	20.34	–0.22	6,773
Nov 97	20.20	20.20	20.10	–0.23	5,339
Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 94,399					
Tue's open int 422,680 up 6286					
NATURAL GAS (NMER) 10,000 mm btu's, $ per mm btu					
Nov 96	2.590	2.441	2.450	+12	29,019
Dec 96	2.725	2.580	2.580	–25	26,443
Jan 97	2.725	2.608	2.610	–17	19,108
Feb 97	2.565	2.460	2.470	–22	10,904
Mar 97	2.360	2.290	2.310	–17	7,230
Apr 97	2.180	2.130	2.130	–25	5,289
May 97	2.110	2.065	2.080		4,410
Jun 97	2.065	2.030	2.030	–10	4,325
Jul 97	2.060	2.020	2.025	+1	3,612
Aug 97	2.060	2.020	2.030	+10	3,417
Sep 97	2.035	2.015	2.020		4,224
Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 42,924					
Tue's open int 141,976 up 2786					
UNLEADED GASOLINE (NMER) 42,000 gal- cents per gal					
Nov 96	67.25	65.50	65.50	–1.00	25,022
Dec 96	66.15	65.70	65.10	–0.77	13,900
Jan 97	65.00	64.30	64.00	–0.67	10,244
Feb 97	64.25	64.15	64.30	+0.13	3,230
Mar 97	64.50	64.10	64.10	–0.32	1,844
Apr 97	66.25	66.10	66.10	–0.32	2,298
Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 23,871					
Tue's open int 58,014 up 555					
GASOIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per metric ton - lots of 100 tons					
Oct 96	248.00	244.25	246.00	– 1.00	8,666
Nov 96	241.50	237.50	238.25	– 1.75	26,306
Dec 96	232.00	229.25	229.75	– 0.75	21,225
Jan 97	222.50	220.50	221.00	+ 0.25	14,383
Feb 97	212.25	210.50	211.00	+ 0.25	3,722
Mar 97	202.25	201.00	201.00	+ 0.50	4,757
Apr 97	192.75	191.50	191.00	+ 0.50	4,204
May 97	186.50	185.50	185.50	+ 0.75	1,106
Jun 97	182.00	181.00	181.00	+ 0.50	6,154
Jul 97	N.T.	N.T.	179.75	+ 1.00	237
Aug 97	N.T.	N.T.	179.00	+ 1.00	479
Sept 96	N.T.	N.T.	178.50	+ 1.00	235
Est. sales: 25,129. Open int.: 92,540 up 1,384					
BRENT OIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per barrel - lots of 1,000 barrels					
Nov 96	24.64	24.23	24.27	–0.31	29,854
Dec 96	24.15	23.73	23.77	–0.34	62,333
Jan 97	23.45	23.11	23.20	–0.20	28,399
Feb 97	22.72	22.40	22.50	–0.15	17,625
Mar 97	21.98	21.65	21.80	–0.10	22,245
Apr 97	21.35	21.13	21.19	–0.08	7,314
May 97	20.75	20.70	20.67	–0.07	3,977
June 97	20.35	20.31	20.26	–0.06	7,177
July 97	N.T.	N.T.	19.95	–0.04	3,295
Est. sales: 48,235. Open int.: 188,108 up 3,116					

Stock Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
S&P COMP. INDEX (CMER) 500 x index					
Dec 96	707.20	698.70	700.00	–4.75	178,824
Mar 97	713.30	705.20	706.30	–4.70	4,536
Jun 97	719.30	711.40	711.90	–5.20	2,240
Sep 97			719.40	–4.35	267
Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 64,139					
Tue's open int 185,867 off 1935					
FTSE 100 (LIFFE) £25 per index point					
Dec 96	4072.0	4046.0	4044.0	– 33.0	63,327
Mar 97	4078.0	4078.0	4056.0	– 33.0	394
Jun 97	N.T.	N.T.	4068.0	– 33.0	326
Est. sales: 15,247. Prev. sales: 15,979					
Prev. open int.: 63,047 up 819					
CAC 40 (MATIF) FF200 per index point					
Oct 96	2172.0	2147.0	2148.0	– 20.50	29,493
Nov 96	2174.0	2153.5	2153.0	– 20.50	2,303
Dec 96	2180.0	2165.5	2158.0	– 20.50	16,979
Mar 97	2195.0	2189.0	2175.0	– 21.00	5,282
Sep 97	2175.0	2170.0	2152.0	– 22.50	3,675
Mar 98	2210.5	2209.5	2191.5	– 24.00	2,970
Sep 98	N.T	N.T.	75.50	– 30.50	660
Est. volume: 18,895. Open int.: 63,362 up 741.					

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	N.A.	N.A.
Reuters	1,896.40	1,894.90
D.J. Futures	149.06	148.82
CRB	248.61	248.89

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Planemaker In Russia Plans to Cut 2,000 Jobs

Reuters

MOSCOW — An executive at AO Aviakor said Wednesday the aircraft maker planned to dismiss 2,000 workers and cut pay for two-thirds of its work force of 13,000 because it had not sold a single plane all year.

Vladimir Ryzhkov, deputy chief executive at Aviakor, said the company, which makes the Tupolev 154 passenger jet, delivered nine planes last year, compared with 78 in 1981, its peak production year.

"We have 28 contracts, but customers do not pay for aircraft," Mr. Ryzhkov said. He said the company was completing the assembly of three Tu-154s for Czech, Ukrainian and Siberian airlines. One Tu-154 jet costs $13 million.

Russian aircraft makers are finding it difficult to compete with quieter and more fuel-efficient Western planes.

A source at the Transportation Ministry said cash-starved Russian airlines had bought only eight passenger and cargo planes this year.

"Airlines cannot buy new planes due to lack of money," he said. "On the other hand, there is no leasing system for aircraft yet, and that would help carriers replace outdated planes."

Yevgeny Shaposhnikov, director of the state-owned airline Aeroflot, said this week that many Western airlines faced tough noise restrictions that would limit the use of Russian planes.

Aeroflot said last month it would buy 10 Boeing 737 jets this year to replace Tupolev-134 jets.

■ **Spanish Firm on Market**

The Spanish government is interested in selling the state-owned airplane maker Construcciones Aeronauticas SA to a consortium led by British Aerospace PLC or Aerospatiale of France; AFX News reported from Madrid, citing Industry Ministry sources quoted by the financial daily La Gaceta de los Negocios.

La Gaceta said Madrid had specified that a technological partner was needed to guarantee the company's viability and that the consortium would have to include a Spanish partner.

French TV Rivals Race for U.S. Programs

By Richard Covington
Special to the Herald Tribune

CANNES — The bidding war for digital television programming in France escalated this week as rival groups raced to line up American film and television producers.

Just when it looked as if Canal Plus, France's pay-TV channel, was locking up the digital TV market, its chief rival, Television Par Satellite, or TPS, roared back onto the scene with Hollywood picture deals valued at more than $1 billion. TPS is an eclectic consortium grouping all the country's free-to-air terrestrial channels plus the phone monopoly, a water utility, as well as Ufa, the television arm of Compagnie Luxembourgeoise de Telediffusion, or CLT.

A third satellite service, AB Sat, funded by AB Productions, is running a distant third.

At an international television program market here, TPS announced that it had signed an agreement with MGM/United Artists to supply new films and library movies to the service's movie channels.

This latest agreement follows a deal announced last week with Viacom Inc.'s Paramount Pictures to provide films and television channels to TPS.

Canalsatellite, the digital platform for Canal Plus, responded with the announcement that its service would carry NBC Europe, including MSNBC, the joint venture between Microsoft Inc. and the NBC network, when it starts airing in Europe this year. Some of the network programs, which include the "Tonight Show with Jay Leno," will be subtitled in French.

Among other Hollywood studios, Walt Disney Co. continues its long-standing movie supply agreement with Canal Plus and is planning on expanding its Disney Channel on the digital package next spring.

Both Canal Plus and the TPS consortium are aggressively vying for films, television series and thematic channels from the remaining studios — Twentieth-Century Fox, Warner Brothers, Sony Pictures Entertainment and MCA/Universal.

TPS plans to launch its service around Christmas with Paramount's "Mission: Impossible," part of the studio's commitment for new and archive films over a 10-year period. As part of the arrangement, TPS has the option of carrying such Viacom channels as Nickelodeon, a science-fiction channel and others — all except for MTV. For the present, the company's music-video franchise has elected to stay on Canal Plus's digital package. The total value of the deal is around $500 million, according to TPS.

The consortium, led by the private channel TF1, government-owned France Television, M6, France Telecom, CLT and Lyonnaise des Eaux, announced Monday that they had landed MGM/UA Telecommunications Group as a partner supplying films to their pay and pay-per-view channels.

MGM's president, Gary Marenzi, predicted that the films the studio would supply would be worth "up to $1 billion over the long term," depending on the expansion of TPS's movie offering.

By using free-TV deals as leverage, the TPS negotiator and TF1's chief executive, Patrick Le Lay, can wield a powerful incentive to persuade the Hollywood majors to sign on with the consortium.

"We wrangled over a possible deal with Canal Plus, but ultimately their lack of leverage over free TV, as well as the very competitive program prices TPS was willing to pay, swung the choice in their favor," a Paramount executive said.

Despite the apparent resurgence by TPS, a latecomer to the competition, Canal Plus still maintains a significant advantage in digital programming. Since it was introduced in April, the network's Canalsatellite service has persuaded about 75,000 subscribers to rent or buy the decoders required to receive digital programming, with 40,000 orders waiting to be filled.

In contrast to Canal Plus with its existing subscriber base, TPS has as yet no subscribers and is taking a gamble that prospective viewers will pay 3,000 francs ($580) or put up a monthly rental fee of 45 francs to equip their television sets with decoders that are currently incompatible with the Canalsatellite version. The company says it has ordered 30,000 decoders to be available by Christmas.

RWE Switches Partners in German Phone Bid

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — RWE AG said Wednesday it had withdrawn from a planned German mobile telecommunications alliance with British Telecommunications PLC and VIAG AG to join a competing venture between Cable & Wireless PLC and VEBA AG.

In announcing the surprise move, RWE cited differences of opinion over the market positioning of the proposed venture, which would bid to be the fourth German mobile-phone network, called E2.

A BT spokesman said talks to bring RWE into its venture with VIAG had ended after "fundamental" business differences emerged over strategy in the German market. "RWE did not agree that fixed and mobile should be in an integrated company, and we and VIAG do," he said.

Separately, VIAG said it and BT still planned to apply for the E2 mobile-phone license. "The telecoms strategy of VIAG and BT will continue unchanged without RWE's contribution," VIAG said.

RWE said it would continue its cooperation with VIAG, particularly in telecommunications infrastructure. "The positive basic understanding between the two companies remains unchanged," it said in a statement.

Also on Wednesday, RWE announced that net profit for the year ended June 30 rose 10 percent, to 1.20 billion Deutsche marks ($784.6 million), on a 2.9 percent increase in sales, to 65.40 billion DM.

(AFX, Reuters)

Unit of IRI Attracts 26 'Suitable' Bidders

Bloomberg Business News

MILAN — IRI SpA, Italy's state-owned holding company, said Wednesday its adviser Lehman Brothers had accepted 26 "suitable" letters of interest from potential bidders to acquire its publishing subsidiary SEAT SpA.

SEAT publishes Italy's telephone directories.

IRI said 11 of the letters were from companies involved in publishing, telecommunications, advertising or printing and that two of the potential bidders were Italian and nine were foreign. The remaining 15 letters were from financial institutions and investment funds. Four are Italian and 11 are foreign.

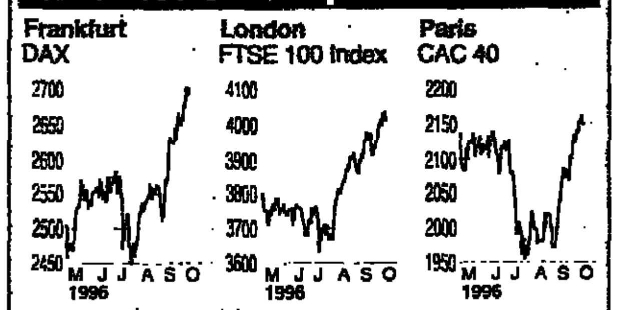
British Telecom PLC and France Telecom are among the foreign companies interested in acquiring SEAT, an IRI board member told the ANSA wire service.

SEAT will be spun off and sold by Stet SpA, the state telecommunications company.

■ **Confidence in Olivetti**

Enzo Berlanda, the head of Italy's stock market regulatory body, said the financial position of Olivetti was not worrying but said further economic details on the company would be needed by year-end, Reuters reported from Rome.

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	EOE	587.84	589.15	-0.22
Brussels	Stock Exchange	9,830.01	9,865.95	-0.36
Frankfurt	DAX	2,702.99	2,691.17	+0.44
Copenhagen	Stock Market	445.77	443.45	+0.52
Helsinki	HEX General	2,200.23	2,219.89	-0.89
Oslo	OBX	485.29	482.52	+0.57
London	FTSE 100	4,089.30	4,035.60	-0.65
Madrid	Stock Exchange	371.95	373.33	-0.37
Milan	MIBTEL	9,948.00	9,999.00	-0.51
Paris	CAC 40	2,146.71	2,161.54	-0.69
Stockholm	SX 16	2,224.75	2,247.56	-1.01
Vienna	ATX	1,081.21	1,070.63	+0.99
Zurich	SPI	2,435.39	2,442.85	-0.31

Source: Telekurs — International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- **Fiat SpA** plans this month to sell 31 percent of **New Holland NV**, one of the world's biggest makers of agricultural equipment, to the public. The planned sale involves 46.5 million common shares priced at $20 to $23 each.
- **The European Commission** opened an inquiry into 1.5 trillion lire ($989.6 million) in proposed state payments to **Alitalia Airlines.**
- **British Energy PLC** will cut 1,460 jobs over the next three years, or about 23 percent of its work force, to fulfill cost-reduction commitments it made during privatization.
- **France** will announce this month whether it has chosen **Alcatel Alsthom** or **Lagardere SCA** as its candidate to buy **Thomson SA.** The government said it had decided to made its selection public to try to minimize market speculation.
- **A French newspaper** reported that members of the center-right UDF party had called for a parliamentary inquiry into the planned merger of **GEC Alsthom** and **Framatome Connectors SA**, two companies in which Alcatel Alsthom is a shareholder. Le Canard Enchaine reported that those calling for the inquiry argued that the merger would free up capital at Alcatel Alsthom for the purchase of Thomson.
- **Michelin & Cie.** agreed to buy the Hungarian tire-maker **Taurus Rt.** for $66 million and pledged to invest $60 million in the company over five years.
- **Lufthansa AG** will split its stock 10-for-1 Thursday and convert its preferred shares to common shares.
- **Italy** will auction 60 percent of **Banco di Napoli SpA** to other banks by Dec. 20, according to press reports.
- **Amoco Corp.** will sell its gasoline retailing business in Poland, Romania and Bulgaria four months after opening its first service station in the region, saying sales were below expectations.

AFX, Bloomberg, Reuters

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Wednesday, Oct. 9
Prices in local currencies.
Telekurs

Amsterdam
EOE Index: 587.84
Previous: 589.15

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
ABN-AMRO	97.80	96.80	97.40	97.70
Aegon	88	86.90	87.90	87.30
Ahold	99.50	98.50	99.20	99.20
Akzo Nobel	212.90	211.60	211.90	212.70
Bols Wess cva	30.60	29.30	30.10	29.70
CSM cva	86.30	86	86.10	86.50
Dordtsche Pet	303.20	299.80	300	304.20
DSM	170.40	169	169	170.30
Elsevier	28.20	27.90	28.10	28.10
Fortis Amev	54	53.10	53.40	53.90
G-Broc cva	52.50	51.50	51.70	52.30
Hagemeyer	138.90	135.80	138	136.90
Heineken	316	312	314.50	311.90
Hoogovens	65.40	64.50	64.80	65.30
Hunt Douglas	131.50	127.80	128.30	131.50
ING Group	55.80	55	55	55.50
KLM	44	42.90	43	44.30
KNP BT	39.60	39.30	39.40	39.70
KPN	59.90	59.30	59.60	59.90
Nedlloyd Gp	43.90	43.60	43.80	43.80
Nutricia	239.50	233.50	239.10	235
Oce Grinten	196.50	193	195	193.20
Pakhoed	51.60	51	51.50	51.90
Philips Elec	64.80	62.80	64.10	62.80
Polygram	91.90	90.40	90.50	91.50
Randstad Hdg	147.90	140.50	147.90	140.50
Robeco	132.80	132.30	132.40	133.10
Rodamco	47.80	47.50	47.80	47.80
Rolinco	140.90	140.60	140.60	141
Rorento	102.10	102.10	102.10	101.90
Royal Dutch	282	279.60	279.60	283.40
Stork	54	52.70	53.50	53
Unilever cva	271.60	269.60	270.60	271.40
VNU	33.30	32.80	32.90	32.98
Wolters Kl cva	215.40	213.60	214.60	215.50

Bangkok
SET Index: 948.44
Previous: 956.34

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Adv Info Svc	328	318	324	334
Bangkok Bk F	272	266	268	268
Krung Thai Bk	88.50	85.50	86	87
PTT Explor	340	330	340	340
Siam Cement F	848	832	832	840
Telecomasia	48	46.50	47	46
Thai Airways	45	42.50	43.50	45
Thai Farm Bk F	210	200	210	206
Thai Teleph	38	34.50	37.25	36.75
Utd Comm	232	222	224	232

To Our Readers

The Bombay Stock prices were unavailable Wednesday due to a problem at the source.

Brussels
Stock Exchange Index: 9830.01
Previous: 9845.95

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Arbed	3740	3620	3700	3755
Barco Ind	5200	5170	5190	5208
BBL	6460	6360	6360	6480
Bekaert	23875	23750	23850	23900
CBR	2360	2340	2355	2340
CMB	2375	2325	2340	2375
Cockerill	132	130	130	130
Colruyt	12975	12750	13000	12800
Delhaize Lion	1770	1750	1750	1760
Electrabel	7280	7220	7250	7250
Electrafina	2895	2880	2895	2895
Fortis AG	4410	4380	4400	4405
GIB	1304	1296	1298	1302
GBL	3915	3870	3900	3920
Gen Banque	10775	10700	10725	10775
Glaverbel	3450	3420	3450	3450
Kredietbank	10100	10025	10075	10075
Mosane	2450	2450	3450	2350
Petrofina	9520	9460	9460	9550
Powerfin	4580	4560	4570	4600
Recticel	294	291	291	294
Royale Belge	6350	6300	6340	6350
Soc Gen Belg	2420	2385	2390	2439
Solvay	18575	18450	18450	18600
Tessenderlo	11850	11800	11825	11850
Tractebel	14750	14675	14725	14725
UCB	61900	61500	61850	61900
Union Miniere	2300	2285	2285	2300

Copenhagen
Stock Index: 445.77
Previous: 443.45

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Carlsberg B	369	360.64	369	362
Danisco	347	341	342	345
Den Danske Bk	437.74	428	429	434
D/S Svendborg A	211000	211000	211000	210000
D/S 1912 A	147000	147000	147000	147000
East Asiatic Co	129	125	125	126
FLS Ind B	760	760	760	750
ISS Intl Svc B	159	151	159	158
Novo Nordisk B	934	927	933	930
Radiometer B	405	394	400.50	395
Sophus Ber B	704	699	699	704
Tele Danmk B	285.08	282	285	284
Unidanmark A	290	285	287	284

Frankfurt
DAX: 2702.99
Previous: 2691.17

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AMB	1170	1170	1170	1180
Allianz Hdg	2725	2705	2720	2700
Altana	1295	1242	1267	1275
Bodenwerk	565	565	565	570
BASF	50.08	49.70	49.95	49.95
Bayer Hypo Bk	43.65	43.35	43.40	43.70
Bay.Vereinsbank	55.50	54.95	55.25	54.80
Bayer	58.30	57.70	58.09	58.30
Berliner Kraft	418.50	414.50	414.50	419
BHF Bank	38.80	38.50	38.50	39
BMW	886	883.50	884	882.80
CKAG Colonia	118	117.50	118	118
Commerzbank	34.53	34.40	34.48	34.40
Daimler Benz	84.20	83.95	84.06	84.35
Degussa	593.50	585	592.80	599
Deutsche Bank	72.40	71.76	72.15	71.50
Dresdner Bank	40.10	39.70	40.05	39.70
Heidelbg Zmt	112.80	112	112.40	111.80
Henkel	66.45	66.25	66.30	65.70
Hochtief	74	73.30	74	73.10
Hoechst	58.58	58.30	58.52	58.27
Holzmann Ph.	347	341	345	342
Karstadt	540	538	538	541
Linde	994	981	992	987
Lufthansa ord	224	219.50	220.60	221.70
MAN	391.50	390.50	391.20	391
Mannesmann	585.30	581	582.80	586.30
Metro	139.90	139	139.80	139.60
Muench Rueck	3470	3460	3467	3464
Preussag	374.90	370	372.50	371
PWA	234	231	233.50	234
RWE	60.62	59.45	60.60	57.65
SAP pfd	268.50	265.50	267.20	265
Schering	123	119.40	123	124.20
Schmalb Lub	296	292	292	297.50
Siemens	80.70	80.45	80.70	80.14
Suedzucker	664.50	663	663	663
Thyssen	280	276	278.70	279.60
Veba	81.65	81.30	81.52	80.85
VEW	515	510	513.50	513.50
Viag	583.50	578	581	602
Volkswagen	581.50	578.50	581.25	578.25
Wella	940	925	925	945

Helsinki
HEX General Index: 2200.23
Previous: 2219.89

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Cultor 1	239	225	226	238
Enso R	36	35.50	35.60	36.80
Huhtamaki IF	167	167	167	168
Kesko	73.80	73.40	73.40	73.50
Kone BF	472	470	470	468
Merita A	12.90	12.10	12.30	12.80
Metra BF	275	268.50	269	276
Metsa-Serla B	30	29.50	29.50	30
Nokia Prf F	211.50	208.50	209	210.70
Outokumpu A	80.50	79	79	80.50
Rautaruukki	40	39	40	40
Stockmann A	270	269	270	270
UPM-Kymme	96.10	94.80	95.40	96.40
Valmet A	74.60	74	74	74.50

Hong Kong
Hang Seng: 12250.57
Previous: 12106.76

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amoy Props	9.60	9.35	9.55	9.55
Bk East Asia	29.25	29	29.20	29.15
Cathay Pacific	12.80	12.70	12.70	12.85
Cheung Kong	62	60.75	62	61
China Light	37.10	36.40	37	36.60
Chin Estates	7.45	7.25	7.40	7.35
Citic Pacific	37	36.40	37	36.80
Cons Elec Pwr	16.25	15.65	16.05	16.05
Dao Heng Bk	32.30	31.70	32	31.60
First Pacific	11.60	11.40	11.60	11.55
Great Eagle	24.90	24.50	24.80	24.85
Guangdong Inv	5.95	5.70	5.75	5.90
Guoco Group	39.30	38.90	39.30	38.80
Hang Lung	15.35	15.15	15.35	15.25
Hang Seng Bk	87.25	84.50	87	84
Henderson Inv	8.70	8.50	8.70	8.55
Henderson Ld	70	67.75	69.75	68.25
HKR Intl	9.05	8.85	9	8.80
HK Aircraft	19.60	19.35	19.50	19.35
HK China Gas	13.15	13	13.15	13.15
HK Electric	24.95	24.70	24.95	24.80
HK Shang Htls	14.15	13.70	14.10	13.75
HK Telecomm	14.15	13.95	14.10	14.20
Hopewell Hdgs	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	4.40
HSBC Hdgs	148	145.50	147.50	146
Hutchison Wh	53	51.75	53	52
Hysan Dev	24.75	24.30	24.55	24.95
Johnson El 500	17.90	17.70	17.90	17.90
Miramar Hotel	15.10	15	15.10	15
Natl Mutual	7	6.95	6.95	6.90
New World	41.50	40.40	41.30	40.70
Oriental Press	4.10	4	4.10	4.03
Shangri-La	10.55	10.45	10.50	10.60
SHK Props	86	84.25	85.75	84.75
Shun Tak Hdgs	4.98	4.80	4.90	4.80
Sino Land Co	8.95	8.70	8.95	8.80
Sth China Post	6.20	6	6.15	5.95
Swire Pac A	69.50	68	69.50	69
Tsim Sha Tsui	11.25	11	11.25	11.10
TV Broadcasts	28.10	27.60	27.65	28.10
Wharf Hdgs	33	31.70	32.60	31.90
Wheelock	17.20	16.90	17.10	17.25

Jakarta
Composite Index: 544.32
Previous: 574.78

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Astra Intl	3550	3475	3500	3550
Bank Pacific	1475	1425	1475	1450
Gudang Garam	9100	8900	8975	9950
Indah Kiat	1850	1825	1850	1900
Indocement	3775	3700	3750	3750
Indofood	4900	4850	4900	4975
Indorayon	2025	2000	2025	2000
Indosat	7500	7425	7450	7575
Kalbe Farma	2900	2800	2900	2875
Sampoerna	18675	17200	18300	18725

Johannesburg
All Market: 7059.15
Previous: 7046.87

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AngloAm-Corp	292.75	290.50	292.75	290.25
AngloAm Gold	394	393.50	393.50	393.50
AngloAm Ind	162	159.50	159.50	161
Barlow	45.50	45.25	45.50	45.30
C.G. Smith	24.80	24.50	24.50	24.85
De Beers	146.50	145.75	146.25	146.25
Driefontein	55	54.25	54.50	54.50
Freegold	44.20	43.75	44.20	44.25
Fst Natl Bk	28.40	28.20	28.35	28.30
Gencor	16.85	16.45	16.85	16.50
GFSA	131	130	130	130
Iscor	3.04	3.01	3.04	3.04
Johnnies Ind	55.50	54.50	54.50	54.75
Kloof Gold	40.70	40.50	40.70	40.50
Liberty Life	139.75	138	138.50	139.25
Minorco	100.50	100.25	100.50	100.25
Nedcor	69	68.25	68.25	69
Rembrandt Gp	42.50	42	42.35	42
Richemont	72.25	71.25	71.50	72.25
Rust Platinum	72.25	71.75	72	71.25
SA Breweries	123.50	122.25	123	122
Sappi	39.60	39.30	39.30	39.30
Sasol	55	54.50	54.75	54.75
SBIC	191.25	190.50	190.50	190.50
Tiger Oats	65	64.50	64.50	64.75

Kuala Lumpur
Composite: 1140.92
Previous: 1143.80

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Genting	19	18.70	19	19
Hicom Hldgs	6.95	6.75	6.80	7
Mal Banking	24.60	24.10	24.60	24.60
Mal Intl Ship F	7.65	7.60	7.60	7.65
Public Bank F	4.70	4.60	4.64	4.70
Resorts World	14.80	14.50	14.50	14.60
Sime Darby	8.40	8.25	8.40	8.35
Telekom Mal	22.50	22.20	22.40	22.40
Tenaga	8.85	8.55	8.80	8.65
Utd Engineers	19.80	19.20	19.60	19.50

London
FT-SE 100: 4089.30
Previous: 4035.60

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Abbey Natl	6.11	6.02	6.02	6.10
Allied Domecq	4.47	4.40	4.40	4.46
Anglian Water	5.56	5.45	5.55	5.45
Arjo Wiggins	1.67	1.65	1.67	1.67
Asda Group	1.11	1.07	1.10	1.07
Assoc Br Foods	4.18	4.16	4.16	4.18
BAA	5.02	4.95	4.98	4.97
Barclays	9.76	9.65	9.70	9.67
Bass	7.80	7.69	7.75	7.76
BAT Ind	4.35	4.26	4.33	4.29
Bank Scotland	2.76	2.71	2.73	2.71
BICC	2.97	2.89	2.95	2.90
Blue Circle	4.08	4.01	4.07	4.03
BOC Group	8.77	8.64	8.69	8.75
Boots	6.35	6.29	6.29	6.32
Rexam	3.85	3.71	3.72	3.85
BPB Ind	3.80	3.74	3.79	3.75
Brit Aerosp	11.22	11.15	11.15	11.20
Brit Airways	5.91	5.80	5.82	5.92
Brit Gas	1.89	1.78	1.85	1.87
Brit Petm	7.01	5.87	6.94	7
Brit Steel	1.90	1	1.88	1.90
Brit Telecom	3.90	3.48	3.48	3.56
BTR	2.70	2.64	2.70	2.69
Burmah Cast	11.34	11.20	11.29	11.37
Cable Wireless	4.42	4.29	4.29	4.34
Cadbury Schw	5.12	5.05	5.10	5.12
Caradon	2.53	2.47	2.52	2.50
Carlton Comm	4.96	4.91	4.91	4.95
Coats Viyella	1.62	1.55	1.58	1.56
Comml Union	6.30	6.20	6.30	6.20
Courtaulds	4.70	4.60	4.61	4.69
De La Rue	5.95	5.88	5.88	5.92
EMI Group	14.50	12.89	12.99	12.91
Eng China Cl	1.87	1.82	1.85	1.86
Enterprise Oil	5.85	5.64	5.69	5.83
Fam Colonial	1.58	1.56	1.56	1.57
Genl Accident	7.21	7.15	7.20	7.14
GEC	3.98	3.95	3.98	3.96
GKN	11.56	11.30	11.46	11.48
Glaxo	10.25	9.87	9.89	10.20
Granada Gp	8.70	8.60	8.65	8.65
Grand Met	4.85	4.79	4.83	4.81
GRE	2.59	2.56	2.58	2.57
Guinness	4.50	4.45	4.49	4.47
GUS	6.37	6.29	6.35	6.30
Hanson	0.86	0.84	0.84	0.87
Hillsdown Hdg	1.88	1.83	1.84	1.87
HSBC Hldgs	12.31	12.16	12.23	12.23
ICI	8.47	8.30	8.36	8.46
Inchcape	2.78	2.68	2.74	2.64
Kingfisher	6.43	6.29	6.38	6.40
Ladbroke	2.07	2.03	2.06	2.07
Land Sec	7.12	7.05	7.10	7.08
Laporte	7.26	7.11	7.18	7.21
Lasmo	2.25	2.17	2.18	2.23
Legal Genl Grp	8.34	8.28	8.29	8.30
Lloyds Abbey	6.39	6.33	6.37	6.34
Lloyds TSB Gp	4.03	3.49	4.01	3.94
London Elec	6.15	6.04	6.05	6.05
LucasVarity	2.52	2.46	2.50	2.47
Marks Spencer	5.07	5.02	5.04	5.05
MEPC	4.40	4.36	4.40	4.39
Mercury Asset	10.89	10.82	10.87	10.87
Natl Power	4.02	3.87	3.93	3.95
NatWest	7.13	7.05	7.08	7.06
Utd Utilities	5.85	5.75	5.75	5.81
Nthern Foods	1.99	1.95	1.97	1.98
P&O	6.38	6.32	6.36	6.36
Pearson	7.15	6.87	6.93	6.94
Pilkington	1.90	1.84	1.89	1.84
PowerGen	4.90	4.80	4.86	4.79
Prudential	4.80	4.70	4.72	4.76
Rank Group	4.60	4.45	4.45	4.55
Reckitt Colm	7.35	7.28	7.35	7.32
Redland	4.64	4.55	4.58	4.58
Reed Intl	11.84	11.78	11.82	11.81
Rentokil	4.22	4.17	4.22	4.19
Reuters Hdgs	7.76	7.50	7.65	7.57
RMC Group	11.80	11.80	11.84	11.84
Rolls Royce	2.54	2.47	2.52	2.54
Royal Bk Scot	5.30	5.20	5.25	5.22
RTZ reg	9.71	9.40	9.67	9.76
Royal & Sun All	4.15	4.12	4.13	4.13
Safeway	3.51	3.46	3.47	3.49
Sainsbury	3.66	3.63	3.64	3.64
Schroders	14.38	14.15	14.15	14.35
Scot Newcastle	6.53	6.45	6.50	6.50
Scot Power	3.20	3.13	3.13	3.19
Sears	0.94	0.92	0.93	0.93
Severn Trent	6.07	5.98	6.03	5.90
Shell Trsp reg	11.30	10.27	10.27	10.41
Siebe	9.88	9.68	9.69	9.83
Smith Nephew	2.14	2.10	2.14	2.12
Smith (WH)	4.68	4.47	4.68	4.63
SmithKline	8.15	7.98	8.04	8.15
Smiths Ind	7.88	7.82	7.88	7.87
Sthern Elec	6.62	6.18	6.42	6.21
Stand Charter	7.03	6.93	6.93	6.99
Tate & Lyle	4.71	4.68	4.70	4.70
Tesco	3.17	3.13	3.14	3.17
Thames Water	6.23	5.53	5.56	5.54
3i Group	4.98	4.93	4.93	4.96
TI Group	5.72	5.65	5.71	5.70
Tomkins	2.79	2.66	2.79	2.77
Unilever	13.92	13.78	13.83	13.90
Utd Biscuits	2.20	2.11	2.13	2.17
Utd News	6.78	6.68	6.70	6.78
Vendome uts	5.70	5.68	5.69	5.71
Vodafone	2.28	2.24	2.24	2.29
Whitbread	7.08	6.98	7.01	7.05
Williams Hdgs	3.65	3.58	3.58	3.64
Wolseley	5.11	5.03	5.11	5.04
Zeneca	16.53	16.10	16.25	16.51

Madrid
Bolsa Index: 371.95
Previous: 373.33

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Acerinox	14900	14730	14850	14900
ACESA	1550	1525	1530	1545
Argentaria	5500	5430	5470	5450
BBV	5980	5900	5940	5970
Banesto	813	804	805	809
Bankinter	15310	15100	15110	15210
Bco Centro Hisp	2915	2880	2890	2900
Bco Exterior	2825	2810	2815	2820
Bco Popular	24950	24360	24490	24780
Bco Santander	6780	6700	6710	6720
CEPSA	3980	3920	3930	3950
Corp Mapfre	6410	6230	6370	6368
Dragados	1795	1765	1770	1765
Endesa	7560	7470	7490	7520
FECSA	968	957	957	959
Fomento Const	10850	10790	10800	10790
Gas Natural	22140	21210	21540	22000
Hidroel Cantab	3980	3930	3950	3905
Iberdrola	1305	1275	1275	1290
Pryca	2985	2955	2970	2955
Repsol	4485	4415	4425	4470
Sevillana Elec	1115	1100	1100	1105
Tabacalera	5660	5480	5480	5600
Telefonica	2500	2465	2470	2460
Union Fenosa	822	811	820	812
Valenc Cement	1435	1400	1425	1435

Manila
PSE Index: 3026.24
Previous: 3037.54

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Ayala A	20.75	20.50	20.75	21.25
Ayala Land	29	28.50	29	29
Manila Elec A	104	103	103	103
Metro Bank	610	590	600	610
Petron	9.30	9.10	9.30	9
Phil Long Dist	1570	1540	1560	1595
San Miguel A	45.50	43.50	45	44.50
San Miguel B	84	82	83.50	84
SM Prime Hdg	5.50	5.10	5.50	5.20

Mexico
Bolsa Index: 3372.88
Previous: 3340.11

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alfa A	33.20	32.65	33.00	32.75
Cemex B	32.40	32.10	32.25	32.35
Cifra C	10.98	10.58	10.96	10.62
Empresas ICA	117.20	115.50	117.00	116.30
Emp Moderna	37.70	37.30	37.50	37.70
Femsa	24.50	23.90	24.45	23.95
Gpo Carso A1	38.20	37.60	38.20	37.60
Televisa CPO	112.50	111.50	112.50	112.00
TelMex L	12.48	12.28	12.48	12.36
Tribasa	21.90	21.30	21.90	21.65

Milan
MIB Telematico: 9948.00
Previous: 9999.00

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alleanza Assic	11500	11110	11180	11455
Bca Comm Ital	2980	2895	2905	2945
Bca Naz Agricol	680	665	665	669
Bca Naz Lavoro	11800	11650	11750	11700
Bca di Roma	1391	1354	1375	1370
Bca Ambrosiano	3340	3225	3270	3260
Benetton	17860	17505	17505	17615
Credito Italiano	1755	1720	1726	1722
ENI	7540	7380	7395	7445
Fiat	4235	4120	4170	4120
Fondiaria	5950	5720	5730	5835
Generali Assic	32450	31900	32150	32200
IFIL	3920	3810	3850	3880
Italcementi	8800	8550	8550	8620
Italgas	5860	5725	5735	5730
Mediobanca	8490	8280	8300	8370
Montedison	996	966	970	980
Olivetti	545	512	518	528
Pirelli	2830	2795	2815	2780
RAS	15030	14700	14700	14970
Rinascente	9800	9300	9300	9400
S Paolo Torino	10150	9960	9960	10140
Standa	12800	12800	12800	12800
Stet	5300	5200	5200	5220
Telecom Italia	3490	3370	3395	3440
Toro Assic	20000	19150	20000	19350

Montreal
Industrials Index: 2545.11
Previous: 2533.58

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alco I	21.10	20.90	20.90	21
Bank Montreal	38.60	38.35	38.55	38.30
Bce Mob Com	47	46.70	47	46¾
Cdn Tire A	19.70	19.45	19½	19.80
Cdn Util A	28¾	28.70	28.70	28¾
Cascades	6.35	6¼	6.35	6.30
CT Finl Svc	34	33¾	34	32.85
Extendicare	16.15	16	16.15	15.95
Gaz Metro	16.60	16.45	16½	16.35
Gt-West Lifeco	40.80	40.10	40.80	41
Hees Intl Bcp	16¾	16.70	16.70	16.70
Hudsons Bay	21.60	21½	21½	21.60
Imasco	32.40	32.05	32.20	32.05
Investors Grp	22.35	22¼	22¼	22.35
Loblaw Cos	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.30
Molson A	21	20.70	21	20.55
Natl Bk Canada	12½	12.40	12½	12.40
Oshawa A	18.85	18.80	18.80	18.85
Pancdn Petlm	48½	48¼	48½	48.10
Power Corp	25¼	25	25.15	24.95
Power Finl	45¼	44.80	44.80	45.20
Quebecor B	21	20¾	20.90	20.65
Rogers Comm B	9.95	9¾	9¾	9.60
Royal Bk Cda	41.05	40¾	41.05	40.80
Sears Canada	8.20	8	8.15	8
Shell Cda A	46.80	46.45	46.80	46
Southam	17.80	17.60	17.60	17¾
Stelco A	6½	6.45	6½	6½
Trilon Finl A	5.95	5.90	5.95	5.90

Oslo
OBX Index: 485.29
Previous: 482.52

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aker A	129	127	129	126
Bergesen Dy B	143	138	142	138
Christiania Bk	17.40	17.10	17.40	17.20
Den norske Bk	21.40	21.10	21.40	21.20
SAS Norge ASA	64	63.50	64	63
Dyno Indust	150	147	147	147.50
Elkem	90	89	90	89
Hafslund A	51	49.50	49.50	50
Kvaerner	245	242	244	240
Leif Hoegh	114	114	114	111
Norsk Hydro	313.50	310	313	311
Norske Skog A	188	185	187.50	190
Orkla	400	393	395.50	400
Rieber B	160	158	159	159
Saga Petlm B	115	104	104.50	106
Schibsted	94	93.50	93.50	94.50
Storebrand	37.60	36.90	37.50	37

Paris
CAC-40: 2146.71
Previous: 2161.54

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Accor	646	633	633	648
AGF	154	150.50	153.20	151.70
Air Liquide	783	773	776	781
Alcatel Alsth	448	443.50	447	442.20
Axa	315.70	310.70	310.80	314.80
Bancaire	556	541	544	546
BNP	199.50	196	197	196.30
Bouygues	492	474	484	485
Canal Plus	1268	1248	1253	1260
Carrefour	2885	2825	2833	2885
CCF	235	231.70	233.90	231
Credit Local d	444.20	440	443.20	442
Credit Lyon PC	140	136	139.80	137
Crown Cork Seal	247.40	242.60	243	242.10
Danone	753	744	745	749
Elf-Aquitaine	408.80	403.70	404	408
Eridania BS	807	786	793	786
Euro Disney	11	10.90	10.95	10.95
Eurotunnel uts	8.10	6.95	7.50	8.35
Gen. Eaux	592	580	582	584
Havas	373	361	361	368.40
Lafarge Cop	311.80	303	305.50	310.80
Legrand	876	870	873	873
L'Oreal	1837	1808	1819	1844
LVMH	1158	1138	1143	1151
Lyon. Eaux	469.90	459.70	461	461
Michelin B	261.80	255.30	260.30	256.90
Moulinex	721	720	721	721
Paribas A	329.90	326	327.80	328.30
Pechiney SA	214.10	212.60	212.60	213
Pernod Ricard	282.80	279.60	280.50	281.60
Peugeot Cit	594	587	590	589
Pinault-Print	1935	1911	1913	1911
Promodes	1408	1371	1391	1420
Renault	123.50	121.60	122.80	124
Rh-Poulenc A	145	143.50	144.40	144.20
Roussel-Uclaf	1198	1178	1186	1198
Sanofi	450.90	445	445	450
Schneider	248.50	241.60	243.40	247.10
Ste Generale	566	557	560	560
St Gobain	702	685	688	702
St Louis	1283	1268	1280	1281
Suez	209	205.20	209	206.50
Thomson CSF	161.90	159	160	161
Total B	417.60	408.20	410.10	416.10
UAP	111.40	108.50	108.90	107
Valeo	290.20	288	290	288.90

São Paulo
Bovespa Index: 66013.70
Previous: 66515.80

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Bco Brasil Pfd	9.80	9.50	9.58	9.70
Banespa Pfd	2.60	2.50	2.60	2.50
Bradesco Pfd	8.90	8.80	8.80	8.850
Brahma Pfd	644.00	640.00	640.00	646.00
Cemig Pfd	33.40	32.70	32.80	32.80
CESP Pfd	32.30	31.740	31.90	31.50
Eletrobras B	310.00	306.00	308.50	306.00
Itaubanco Pfd	451.00	443.00	443.00	450.00
Light	332.00	330.00	330.00	331.00
Paranapan Pfd	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20
Petrobras Pfd	123.50	120.510	121.00	122.50
Sid Nacional	22.10	21.90	21.90	22.10
Souza Cruz	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	6.36000
Telebras Pfd	82.70	81.350	81.40	82.40
Telesp Pfd	200.990	199.00	199.010	199.890
Usiminas Pfd	1.030	1.010	1.030	1.020
CVRD Pfd	20.9500	20.7080	20.8000	21000

Seoul
Composite Index: 817.78
Previous: 797.62

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Daewoo Heavy	7250	6920	7250	7100
Hyundai Eng	26800	25500	26800	25300
Hyundai Motor	28800	27100	28800	27200
Korea El Pwr	26600	26000	26400	26500
Korea Mob Tel	522000	504000	519000	504000
LG Electronics	14600	14200	14600	13900
Pohang Iron St	45800	43200	45300	43700
Samsung Elec	71000	68500	71000	67500
Samsung Hvy	10700	10300	10700	10300
Yukong	22100	21800	22000	22000

Singapore
Straits Times: 2135.46
Previous: 2116.04

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Cerebos Pac	11.40	11.20	11.30	11.20
City Devlts	11.30	10.90	11.20	11
Cycle Carriage	15.40	15.10	15.40	15.10
Dairy Farm Int *	0.61	0.60	0.60	0.61
DBS	9	8.90	8.95	8.95
DBS Land	4.50	4.42	4.46	4.44
Fraser & Neave	14.40	14	14.30	14.10
HK Land *	2.25	2.22	2.25	2.22
Hong Leong Fin	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.42
Jard Matheson *	5.80	5.75	5.75	5.75
Jard Strategic *	3.30	3.20	3.30	3.32
Keppel	10.60	10.30	10.50	10.20
Natsteel	2.42	2.40	2.40	2.41
Neptune Orient	1.22	1.21	1.21	1.22
OCBC foreign	16.30	16	16.20	16.10
O'Sea Union Bk	6.45	6.45	6.45	6.45
Sembawang	6.65	6.55	6.60	6.60
Sing Airlines F	14.20	13.70	14	13.70
Sing Petlm	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80
Sing Press F	24.30	23.90	24	24
ST Auto F	2.98	2.95	2.98	2.98
ST Ship	1.98	1.98	1.98	1.98
Sing Telecomm	3.14	3.04	3.14	3.08
Straits Steam	4.38	4.26	4.32	4.36
Utd Industrial	1.25	1.21	1.21	1.22
Utd O'Sea Bk F	13.70	13.10	13.60	13.30
Wing Tai Hdgs	3.46	3.36	3.46	3.38

*: in U.S. dollars.

Stockholm
SX 16 Index: 2224.75
Previous: 2247.56

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AGA BF	108	105.50	106	106.50
ABB AF	738	722	722	733
AssiDoman F	175	169.50	169.50	170
Astra AF	297	293.50	294.50	297
Atlas Copco AF	146	143.50	143.50	145.50
Avesta F	69.50	68	68.50	69
Electrolux BF	386.50	379.50	379.50	385
Ericsson BF	176.50	173	173.50	175
Hennes BF	883	860	866	860
Incentive AF	387	383	383	387
Investor BF	269.50	262	263	269
Kinnevik BF	194	188	190.50	187
MoDo BF	187	183	183	187.50
Sandvik BF	165	160.50	160.50	163.50
SCA BF	144	140.50	141	143.50
S-E Banken AF	58.50	56.50	58	55.50
Skandia Fors F	183	180	180	179.50
Skanska BF	297	282	282	286.50
SKF BF	162.50	158.50	158.50	162
SSAB BF	100.50	99.50	99.50	101
Stora AF	90	87	87	90.50
Sv Handles AF	168.50	164.50	164.50	166.50
Sydkraft AF	150	150	150	149
Trelleborg BF	91	88.50	89	90.50
Volvo BF	141	138	138.50	141

Sydney
All Ordinaries: 2310.70
Previous: 2331.70

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amcor	7.80	7.70	7.75	7.77
ANZ Bking	7.43	7.25	7.28	7.45
BHP	16.42	16.12	16.15	16.35
Boral	3.30	3.26	3.30	3.28
Brambles Ind.	20.72	20.40	20.40	21.10
Burns Philp	1.90	1.86	1.89	1.87
CBA	11.89	11.66	11.70	11.90
CC Amatil	17.40	17.10	17.38	17.10
Coles Myer	4.71	4.64	4.66	4.67
Comalco	6.88	6.73	6.74	6.85
CRA Ltd	19.37	18.83	18.85	19.20
CSR	4.46	4.40	4.41	4.41
Fosters Brew	2.32	2.29	2.31	2.31
GIO Australia	3.16	3.11	3.12	3.14
Goodman Fld	1.38	1.37	1.38	1.37
ICI Australia	12.50	12.40	12.50	12.37
John Fairfax	2.72	2.68	2.68	2.68
Lend Lease	20.45	20.28	20.40	20.36
Mayne Nickiss	8.75	8.61	8.70	8.70
MIM Hdgs	1.49	1.44	1.46	1.48
Nat Aust Bank	13.64	13.33	13.35	13.61
News Corp	7.12	6.97	7	7.12
North Ltd	3.70	3.56	3.58	3.58
Pacific Dunlop	2.83	2.76	2.77	2.82
Pioneer Intl	3.52	3.48	3.52	3.52
Placer Pacific	1.58	1.55	1.56	1.57
Santos	5.28	5.18	5.26	5.30
Southcorp	3.75	3.65	3.75	3.67
Wesfarmers	8.04	7.96	8.04	7.96
Wstrn Mining	7.89	7.55	7.64	7.82
Westfield Trt	2.43	2.41	2.42	2.41
Westpac Bking	6.80	6.70	6.70	6.81
Woodside Pet	8.70	8.47	8.47	8.63
Woolworths	2.79	2.76	2.78	2.78

Taipei
Stock Market Index: 6587.86
Previous: 6584.91

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Asia Cement	53	52.50	52.50	52.50
Cathay Life Ins	176	175	176	176
Chang Hwa Bk	160	158	159	159
China Steel	25.60	25.50	25.60	25.70
China Trust	51.50	51	51	51
Evergreen	49.20	48.90	49	49.40
Far East Text	30.60	30.30	30.40	30.50
First Bank	170	167	169	168
Formosa CF	34.30	33.80	34	34
Hua Nan Bk	132	131	131.50	132.50
Hualon Teijran	26.10	25.70	26.10	25.90
ICBC	85.50	85	85	85.50
President Ent	41.70	41.10	41.60	41.70
Taiwan Cemt	57.50	56.50	57.50	56.50
Tatung	53.50	52.50	52.50	53

Tokyo
Nikkei 225: 20870.83
Previous: 21039.53

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Ajinomoto	1220	1190	1210	1210
All Nippon Air	1050	1030	1040	1040
Asahi Bank	1220	1210	1220	1220
Asahi Chem	725	708	725	723
Asahi Glass	1210	1190	1190	1210
Bk Tokyo Mitsu	2350	2330	2330	2340
Bk Yokohama	855	849	849	866
Bridgestone	1920	1900	1900	1920
Canon	2240	2220	2240	2240
Chiba Bank	860	851	853	857
Chubu Elec	2360	2340	2350	2370
Chugoku Elec	2310	2300	2300	2300
Daiei	1050	1030	1040	1060
Daiichi Kang	1880	1850	1860	1860
Daiwa Bank	670	650	658	668
Daiwa House	1600	1580	1590	1600
Daiwa Sec	1230	1210	1220	1230
Denso	2380	2350	2360	2370
Fanuc	3860	3800	3800	3880
Fuji Bank	2070	2050	2050	2070
Fuji Photo	3330	3310	3330	3340
Fujitsu	1050	1030	1040	1050
Hitachi	1050	1030	1040	1050
Honda Motor	2700	2660	2690	2680
IBJ	2330	2300	2300	2340
IHI	522	510	517	523
Itochu	690	685	685	695
Ito-Yokado	5960	5910	5940	5910
JAL	774	765	765	781
Jusco	3400	3370	3400	3370
Kajima	1010	999	1000	1010
Kansai Elec	2400	2370	2370	2390
Kao	1400	1380	1390	1400
Kawa Steel	367	362	366	372
KDD	10400	10200	10200	10300
Kinki Nipp Ry	770	764	768	770
Kirin Brewery	1170	1150	1160	1150
Kobe Steel	283	280	283	282
Komatsu	959	953	956	957
Kubota	659	650	651	661
Kyocera	7690	7650	7670	7750
Kyushu Elec	2380	2350	2370	2350
LTCB	776	770	771	776
Marubeni	558	552	552	562
Marui	2170	2130	2170	2150
Matsu Elec Ind	1870	1850	1860	1860
Matsu Elec Wk	1080	1070	1080	1070
Mitsubishi	1340	1320	1320	1340
Mitsubishi Ch	467	460	462	476
Mitsubishi El	730	720	730	726
Mitsubishi Est	1460	1440	1440	1470
Mitsubishi Hvy	886	875	875	894
Mitsubishi Mat	947	933	935	953
Mitsubishi Tr	1700	1680	1680	1700
Mitsui	962	955	962	958
Mitsui Fudosn	1420	1390	1390	1420
Mitsui Trust	1130	1110	1110	1140
Murata Mfg	3850	3810	3810	3840
NEC	1270	1240	1270	1260
Nikko Sec	1140	1120	1130	1140
Nintendo	7350	7240	7290	7280
Nipp Credit Bk	365	362	365	367
Nipp Express	971	966	968	975
Nippon Oil	657	650	650	657
Nippon Paper	659	653	653	655
Nippon Steel	340	336	337	339
Nippon Yusen	578	575	575	580
Nissan Motor	876	870	870	874
NKK	285	283	284	286
Nomura Sec	1930	1910	1920	1930
NTT	8000a	7940a	7990a	8040a
Obayashi	926	915	922	927
Odakyu El Ry	714	710	714	714
Ono Pharm	3470	3430	3440	3470
Osaka Gas	358	353	358	356
Ricoh	1140	1120	1130	1140
Sakura Bk	1070	1050	1070	1060
Sankyo	2770	2730	2770	2730
Sanwa Bank	1970	1940	1950	1970
Sanyo Elec	563	550	552	569
Secom	6890	6840	6850	6940
Seibu Rwy	5790	5690	5710	5840
Sekisui House	1230	1210	1230	1230
Seven-Eleven	6650	6610	6630	6660
Sharp	1770	1750	1770	1760
Shimizu	1070	1050	1050	1070
Shin-etsu Ch	1980	1960	1980	1980
Shizuoka Bk	1300	1290	1290	1310
Sony	6990	6940	6980	6960
Sumitomo	937	932	937	932
Sumitomo Bk	1970	1960	1970	1980
Sumit Chem	504	496	498	500
Sumitomo Elec	1500	1480	1490	1490
Sumit Metal	307	304	306	310
Sumit Trust	1320	1300	1300	1310
Taisei	706	694	701	710
Taisho Pharm	2270	2200	2200	2240
Takeda Chem	1990	1970	1970	1970
TDK	6870	6790	6830	6860
Tohoku El Pwr	2400	2390	2390	2400
Tokai Bank	1360	1340	1350	1360
Tokio Marine	1280	1270	1280	1280
Tokyo El Pwr	2630	2610	2620	2650
Tokyo Gas	368	360	363	367
Tokyu	770	763	770	767
Tonen	1540	1510	1540	1550
Toppan Print	1470	1460	1470	1460
Toray Ind	705	686	686	697
Toshiba	752	741	745	753
Toyo Seikan	3750	3650	3650	3780
Toyo Trust	970	958	958	978
Toyota Motor	2700	2670	2690	2680
Yamaichi Sec	660	650	651	660
Yamanouchi	2320	2300	2310	2310
Yasuda Fire	745	739	740	749
Yasuda Trust	550	543	543	558

a: x 100

Toronto
TSE Industrials: 5436.13
Previous: 5436.54

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Abitibi Price	18.10	17.90	18	18
Air Canada	4.95	4⅞	4.91	4.90
Alberta Energy	27.90	27.30	27.35	27.90
Alcan Alum	41.40	40.20	40.40	41.40
Avenor A	22.65	22½	22.60	22.60
Bk Nova Scotia	40.15	39¾	40.15	39.70
Barrick Gold	36.35	35.95	36.10	35.90
BCE	59.70	58.85	58.95	59.40
BC Telecomm	28.05	27.95	28	28.05
Bombardier B	20½	20.20	20.40	20.20
Brascan A	25.90	25.65	25.65	25.85
Cameco	68	67	67.10	68.20
CIBC	52.80	52	52.80	51.80
Cdn Airlines	1.85	1.80	1.80	1.82
Cdn Natl Res	32.65	32.30	32½	32¼
Cdn Occid Pet	24.60	24.45	24.45	24½
Cdn Pacific	32¼	32.05	32.40	32.15
Cominco	28.20	28	28.20	28.45
Consumers Gas	23	22.65	22.95	22.65
Dofasco	21.65	21½	21.55	21.45
Doman Ind B	9	8¾	9	8.95
Du Pont Cda A	34	33½	33¾	33¾
Echo Bay Min	11.90	11.55	11.60	11.70
Empire Co. A	13.05	13	13.05	13.20
Falconbridge	28.40	27¾	27.85	28.30
Fletcher Chall A	19.65	19.40	19.40	19¾
Franco Nevada	51¾	50¼	51¼	50½
Guardian Cap A	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	10
Horsham	21.95	21.80	21.95	21.85
Imperial Oil	59.55	59¼	59.30	59.45
Inco	40.40	39.40	39.90	40.40
IPL Energy	36.95	36.80	36.80	36.90
Laidlaw A	15¾	15.40	15¾	15.35
Laidlaw B	15.55	15.40	15.55	15.45
Loewen Group	53.40	52¾	52.85	52¼
Ldn Insur Gp	31.85	31¼	31¼	31.85
Macmill Bld	19.15	18.60	18.70	19.15
Magna Intl A	65.65	64½	65.30	64.40
Maple Leaf Fds	9.30	9.20	9.30	9.30
Moore	25.85	25.40	25½	25.90
Newbridge Net	46½	45.40	46.15	46
Noranda Inc	27.90	27.35	27.35	27.95
Noranda Forest	9.10	9	9.05	9.05
Norcen Energy	27.45	27	27	27¼
Nthern Telecom	84.20	82.60	83.20	82
Nova	11.85	11.70	11.85	11.85
Onex	14.90	14.70	14.70	14.85
Placer Dome	33.40	32.85	33	33
Potash Sask	102	100	100	102½
Provigo	6.20	6.15	6.20	6.10
Quebecor Print	22.80	22.70	22.80	22.70
Renaissance	42.30	42.10	42.20	42.20
Rio Algom	26.15	26	26.15	26.40
Seagram Co	48.90	48.20	48½	48.80
Stone Consold	15.70	15.55	15.70	15.65
Talisman Eny	39¼	39	39.15	39¾
Teleglobe	28	27.10	28	27.20
Telus	19.30	19.15	19.20	19¼
Thomson	25.10	24.95	25.10	25
TorDom Bank	30	29.80	30	29¾
Transalta	16¼	16.15	16.20	16¼
TransCda Pipe	22.45	22.35	22.35	22.45
Utd Dominion	27½	27.35	27¼	27.40
Westburn	10.05	9.95	10.05	10.05
Westcoast Eny	22.20	22	22.05	22¼
Weston	54½	54¼	54½	54.90

Vienna
ATX Index: 1081.21
Previous: 1070.63

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aust Airlines	1475	1475	1475	1420
Brau-Un Goess	670	660	668	660
Bund Vers Pfd	415	415	415	412
Creditanst Pfd	501.50	497.10	501.50	498.50
EA-Generali	3200	3100	3170	3120
EVN	1489.95	1397	1470	1396
Interunfall	1525	1525	1525	1520
Lenzing	689	677	680	678.50
Leykam	302	296	302	300
Mayr-Melnhof	547	535	540	545
OMV	1095.40	1086	1091.50	1089.80
Oest Brau	727.80	713.10	721	715
Oest Elektriz	739.70	733	735.20	736
VA Tech	1451.40	1422	1447.90	1416
Wienerberger	2043	2023	2026	2036

Wellington
NZSE-40 Index: 2258.01
Previous: 2265.38

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Air N Zeald B	3.09	3.06	3.08	3.06
Brierly Invt	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.38
Carter Holt ord	3.22	3.18	3.22	3.20
Fernz	4.34	4.30	4.32	4.30
Fisher Paykel	4.93	4.90	4.92	4.90
FC Forest	2.25	2.20	2.22	2.25
Goodman Fder	1.55	1.54	1.55	1.53
Indep News	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.93
Lion Nathan	3.55	3.53	3.55	3.56
Nat Gas note	2.05	2.04	2.04	2.05
NZ Refining	27.30	27.30	27.30	27.40
Telecom NZ	7.12	7.06	7.10	7.15
Wilson Horton	11.00	10.99	11.00	10.96

Zurich
SPI Index: 2435.39
Previous: 2442.85

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Adecco B	360	354	356	359
Alusuisse R	952	930	939	953
Ares-Serono B	1240	1236	1240	1245
Baloise Hdg R	2680	2640	2640	2680
ABB B	1566	1548	1556	1559
BK Vision	775	766	768	770
Bobst B	1700	1680	1680	1690
Ciba Geigy R	1624	1610	1614	1620
CS Holdings R	129.75	127.75	128.75	129.75
Elektrowatt B	508	491	495	509
Fischer B	1264	1252	1264	1263
Hilti PC	847	843	847	847
Holderbank B	906	900	906	902
Jul. Baer Hdg B	1302	1291	1300	1294
Nestle R	1406	1397	1399	1403
Oerlikon R	129.50	127.50	129	127.25
Pargesa Hld B	1485	1460	1485	1450
PharmVisn B	587	575	587	585
Pirelli B	168.50	163	167	168.75
Roche Hdg PC	9645	9570	9580	9595
Sandoz R	1526	1514	1518	1519
SBC R	253	250	251	253
Schindler B	1258	1246	1246	1255
SGS B	2865	2835	2850	2850
SMH B	848	844	847	848
Sulzer R	747	733	735	743
Swiss Reins R	1367	1354	1356	1351
Swissair R	1074	1060	1070	1066
UBS B	1256	1235	1243	1240
Valora Hdg R	220.75	218.50	220	218
Winterthur R	784	776	779	784
Zurich Assur R	359	356	356	358

The Trib Index

Closing prices

Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.	Level	Change	% change	year to date % change
World Index	141.84	-0.56	-0.39	+7.56
Regional Indexes				
Asia/Pacific	127.37	-0.16	-0.13	-5.13
Europe	150.70	-0.73	-0.48	+8.28
N. America	148.20	-0.93	-0.62	+15.53
S. America	115.12	+0.27	+0.24	+29.29
Industrial Indexes				
Capital goods	155.41	-0.97	-0.62	+16.96
Consumer goods	150.02	-0.54	-0.36	+8.66
Energy	154.86	-1.39	-0.89	+14.19
Finance	120.53	-0.01	-0.01	-5.27
Miscellaneous	147.52	+0.65	+0.44	+8.62
Raw Materials	169.29	-1.23	-0.72	+19.39
Service	129.73	-0.58	-0.45	+8.11
Utilities	133.38	+0.76	+0.57	+4.91

The International Herald Tribune World Stock Index © tracks the U.S. dollar values of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries. For more information, a free booklet is available by writing to The Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Compiled by Bloomberg Business News.

NYSE

Wednesday's 4 p.m. Close

Nationwide prices, not reflecting late trades elsewhere.
The Associated Press.

FOR INVESTMENT INFORMATION

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Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

Continued on Page 20

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ASIA/PACIFIC

Trade Gap Narrows In Japan

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Japan's current-account and overall trade surpluses both declined in August, the Finance Ministry said Wednesday, as Japanese investors bought more foreign securities than in any month since June 1995 and imports of goods and services continued apace.

The current-account surplus, which measures the flow of goods and services as well as investment income and other monetary transfers, fell 29 percent in the month from a year earlier, to 460.6 billion yen ($4.14 billion).

Japan's trade surplus shrank 28 percent, to 566.7 billion yen, as exports rose 4.5 percent and imports expanded 15 percent.

Japanese investors purchased a net 1.2 trillion yen of foreign bonds in August, with U.S. Treasury issues attracting almost 60 percent of the investments. That was largely because concern about inflation subsided in America and bond yields plunged in Japan. The benchmark 10-year U.S. Treasury note was yielding almost 7 percent at the end of August, while the benchmark 10-year Japanese bond dropped below 3 percent, its lowest level since February.

Economists said, however, that the decline in the trade surplus would slow in the next few months as the yen's decline from last year's levels against the dollar suppressed imports. *(Bloomberg, AFP)*

■ **Tokyo Wants Aviation Talks**

Japan has asked the United States to resume high-level negotiations on opening up the $6 billion aviation market between the two nations, an official from Japan's Transport Ministry said Wednesday, according to Bloomberg Business News.

The official said his U.S. counterparts had not responded. America wants Japan to grant U.S. companies named in a 1952 treaty unrestricted rights to fly through Japan to other Asian nations.

Sony Aims for a Hollywood Ending

By Bernard Weinraub
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Sony Corp., whose six years in Hollywood have been marked by overspending, inept leadership and poor box-office results, is taking another stab at running its studios around.

Sources inside Sony said the tasks of a management team appointed this week would center on stabilizing the studio operations and making them viable so that the parent company could explore several options. Among the possibilities are spinning off a portion of its entertainment assets to the public and finding partners to take a minority interest in the film or music divisions.

Sony announced Tuesday that the new management team running its studios would be headed, as expected, by John Calley, president of United Artists.

Mr. Calley was named president and chief operating officer of Sony Pictures Entertainment by Nobuyuki Idei, president of the Japanese parent company. He will oversee Sony's two main U.S. studios, Columbia and TriStar.

Mr. Calley, who has a five-year contract at Sony, had a somewhat similar task at United Artists, which Credit Lyonnais sold this summer as part of MGM-UA to Kirk Kerkorian, a billionaire investor.

Mr. Idei also appointed two other executives to run the entertainment division. Jeff Sagansky, vice president of Sony Corp. of America, was appointed co-president to focus on television activities and international business. Masayuki Nozoe, executive vice president of Sony Corp. of America, will provide liaison services with Sony's home office in Tokyo.

Both Mr. Sagansky and Mr. Nozoe will move to Los Angeles and report to Mr. Calley.

The appointment of Mr. Nozoe, a longtime Sony executive who had worked for years in the consumer-electronics business, was clearly an attempt by Mr. Idei to place tighter controls on a studio in which Sony has invested $7 billion in six years.

Sony's management changes include, for the first time, a Japanese executive who will play an official role in the studio operations. This was a clear attempt to place tighter controls on a studio in which Sony has invested $7 billion in six years.

Mr. Levine was initially part of a team enlisted by Peter Guber, who formerly ran studio operations and was dismissed two years ago. Almost all the members of that team have been dismissed or have quit.

Mr. Calley was a senior executive at Warner Bros. Inc. from 1968 to 1981 and later a producing partner with the director Mike Nichols.

Mr. Calley is widely liked in Hollywood, and his close friends include top directors and stars. "John is intimately acquainted with how movies are made and who makes them," Mr. Nichols said. "He's always been brilliant about money in his own life, and he can extend that to a company, which happened at Warner Bros. and United Artists. He also has great contact with reality, which is relatively rare in the business."

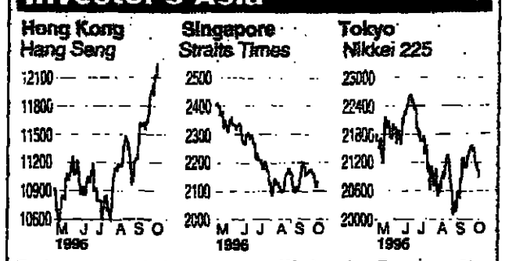
Mr. Calley, 66, said the Sony job offered him a "somewhat larger canvas" than his current post running United Artists. He is due to start next month.

Mr. Sagansky, who was president of CBS Entertainment from 1990 to 1994, will focus on television as well as business operations. "He's more business-oriented than I am," Mr. Calley said. "We've met a few times. We'll complement each other extremely well."

Mr. Calley said that for the moment he did not foresee major changes.

"It would seem arrogant to talk about this," he said. "I'm utterly unfamiliar with the problems there. I have all the anecdotal stuff like everyone else."

Investor's Asia



Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	12,250.57	12,106.76	+1.19
Singapore	Straits Times	2,135.46	2,116.04	+0.92
Sydney	All Ordinaries	2,310.70	2,331.70	-0.90
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	20,870.83	21,038.53	-0.80
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	1,140.92	1,143.08	-0.19
Bangkok	SET	949.44	956.34	-0.72
Seoul	Composite Index	817.78	797.62	+2.53
Taipei	Stock Market Index	6,587.36	6,584.91	+0.04
Manila	PSE	3,026.24	3,037.54	-0.37
Jakarta	Composite Index	566.32	574.78	-1.47
Wellington	NZSE-40	2,258.01	2,265.36	-0.33
Bombay	Sensitive Index	3,037.63	3,027.35	+0.34

Source: Telekurs International Herald Tribune

Bankers Trust Thwarts Dutch Bid for TNT

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SYDNEY — A friendly bid of 2 billion Australian dollars ($1.58 billion) for the Australian transport company TNT Ltd. by Koninklijke PTT was thrown into doubt Wednesday when Bankers Trust Australia, revealing that it held 19.99 percent of TNT, rejected the offer.

The local arm of Bankers Trust New York Corp. said the bid by Koninklijke PTT, the Dutch telecommunications and postal concern, was too low and that the two companies would not fit well with each other.

The bid, which amounts to 2.45 dollars a share, had been regarded by analysts as almost assured of success.

The bid by Koninklijke "is at the lower end of a range of valuations we have on the company," said Rohan Hedley, Bankers Trust Australia's equities chief.

The rejection by Bankers Trust surprised traders and helped push TNT near the top of the volume list on the Australian Stock Exchange as speculation grew that Bankers Trust might seek another buyer for its stake. Federal Express Corp., the American-based air-freight giant, was identified by some as a possible bidder.

A transportation analyst at a European brokerage house said there was "potential for synergies" between Federal Express and TNT but said, "at 2.45 Australian dollars, I think it is at the top end of the valuation."

Mr. Hedley questioned Koninklijke's forecast that the acquisition would raise its own profit. He said KPN had indicated it expected the acquisition to raise its earnings per share in the first year and to raise them "materially" in the second year, "despite the fact that there are relatively few obvious synergies between the majority of businesses within the two groups."

Documents filed with the Australian Stock Exchange showed that Bankers Trust Australia now owned 117.01 million TNT shares after spending about 43 million dollars to buy 18.04 million shares, or a 3 percent stake, since the bid was announced a week ago. It paid 2.38 to 2.43 dollars each for those shares.

TNT shares closed 2 cents higher Wednesday, at 2.41. *(Reuters, AFX)*

Very briefly:

• **China**'s military industry has sharply increased production of civilian goods after more than a decade of transformation; officials from the State Commission for Science, Technology and Industry said civilian products accounted for 80 percent of total industrial output of China's military firms in 1995.

• **China**'s incremental industrial output, the benchmark production indicator, rose at an annual rate of 11.8 percent in the third quarter, compared with growth of 13.6 percent and 13.1 percent in the first and second quarters.

• **Metro Rail Transit Corp.**, a consortium led by **Fil-Estate Management Inc.** that is building a $655 million rail line along Manila's busiest thoroughfare, said the line would not opened until early 1999, instead of September 1988 as planned.

• **Matsushita Electric Industrial Co.** should benefit from a weaker yen and a recovery in sales of household appliances, allowing it to post double-digit growth in first-half parent pretax earnings, analysts said. The company reports Oct. 25.

• **Tata Engineering & Locomotive Co.**, India's largest truckmaker, said its vehicle sales rose 22 percent in the six months half through September, to 99,451.

• **The New South Wales Chamber of Commerce** said Sydney's business leaders should not expect an economic bonanza from the 2000 Olympic Games. A Georgia State University study showed the impact of the 1996 games on Atlanta was less than expected.

• **Cambodia** has been granted most-favored-nation trading status by the United States. *AFX, Bloomberg, Reuters*

U.S. Prods China on Its Telecom-Market Rules

Reuters

BEIJING — The United States has moved to open a long-delayed dialogue with China on telecommunications services, Reed Hundt, the chairman of the U.S. Federal Communications Commission, said Wednesday.

Mr. Hundt's visit to China, delayed for more than a year because of friction between the two countries over Taiwan and other issues, is aimed at showing China the benefits of competition, open markets and regulatory clarity, he said.

"We believe that one of the outcomes of this meeting will be some concrete commitments to continuing discussions," Mr. Hundt said. " 'Better later than never' was the way we felt about this trip."

Washington is also pushing for clarification of rules governing the communications market, Mr. Hundt said. "Within a decade, China will be a larger market than the United States for any kind of communications service, barring calamities that we don't foresee and don't hope for," he said.

China's telecommunications network has been struggling to keep up with roaring economic growth, making the huge potential market a tempting target for major international companies.

Telecommunications Minister Wu Jichuan said last year that foreign investment was welcome but that Beijing was unlikely to ease its ban on foreign ownership and operation of telecommunications services in this decade.

American investors are eager to be part of China's communications revolution but want to be directly involved in managing their investments, Mr. Hundt said. He added that regulatory confusion was a major worry.

"They are saying that their biggest concern about developing in China is that they have trouble understanding what the rules are," he said.

PANTS: *Levi Puts Muscle Into New Marketing Effort for Its Slates*

Continued from Page 15

that is being reconfigured by the trend toward casual attire for men.

Jann Westfall, president of the Slates division, insisted that Dress Dockers were a success and that Slates was a totally new line — with a different fit, higher quality and wider distribution — that will "awaken a sleeping giant of a category that we think has enormous potential."

In its marketing, Levi Strauss seeks to position Slates somewhere between dress and casual pants.

Haggar — which this month is introducing a segment-straddling product of its own, called the Ultimate Pant — said Levi's product rollout had been fraught with missteps and, combined with the Dress Docker episode, showed that Levi did not understand the dress-pants market.

Others say Levi Strauss — with its 18 months of dithering over details from buttonhole sizes to belt-loop widths and its cover-all-bases approach to Slates — is showing that it is not just a jeans manufacturer. With Levi's jeans and Dockers khakis facing stepped-up competition from private-label brands, Levi is using its deep pockets and marketing muscle to open new niches.

Competitors predict that success will not come easy for Slates, citing the growing complexity of the dress-pants market already dominated by companies such as Haggar, Farah Inc. and Banana Republic, a unit of Gap Inc.

"The changing workplace environment for men is making it difficult to figure out what the heck they want to wear," said Peter Simon of NPD Group, an apparel research concern.

Paul Fitzpatrick, executive vice president and general merchandise manager for men's and children's apparel at Macy's, said Slates had exceeded Levi Strauss' initial sales estimates but declined to give specific numbers. He said Macy's had chosen to carry the line because it knew Levi Strauss would support Slates with extensive marketing.

What seems clear is that the heat has been turned up a notch for just about everyone else in the industry.

"It is going to be an intensified marketing battle now to see who is going to dominate that market," Norman Karr of Jeanswear Communications said. "One of the ways the competition is going to become obvious is in price wars. I think it will boil down to staying power."

COWS: *Helping Farms Rebuild*

Continued from Page 15

— or replacing one cow with another. But the idea has proved less attractive in practice than in theory. In true capitalist fashion, the farmers opted overwhelmingly to pay in cash, calculating that a full-grown cow would sell for far more than the cost of a 2 percent loan. "They should be able to repay their loans just with the proceeds from the milk they sell," said Theodore van der Pluijm, a director at the International Fund for Agricultural Development.

Michael Koch, a World Bank economist based in Sarajevo, said the project was an initial step toward reconstructing the nonexistent banking system.

"Ideally, the Bosnian government should not be in the business of arranging loans to buy cows," he said. "But private farmers cannot buy them, since the banking system for loans is not in place."

Although the project now benefits only Bosnian Muslim and Croatian farmers, there are plans to include Bosnian Serb farmers to encourage former adversaries to cooperate, Mr. Koch said.

Despite the dire situation, there is a positive side to rebuilding the livestock herds virtually from scratch, Mr. van der Pluijm said: The imported cows would not only regenerate Bosnia's decimated stock but also raise production. "Each cow can produce around 90 liters of milk a week, more than twice what local cows produced before the war," he said.

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In this Friday's
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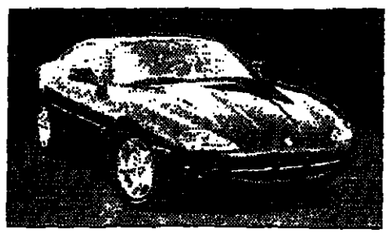

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Wednesday's 4 p.m.

The 1,000 most-traded National Market securities in terms of dollar value, updated twice a year.
The Associated Press.

NYSE

Wednesday's 4 p.m. Close
(Continued)

MADE IN TAIWAN
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TAIWAN

Taiwan, an agricultural backwater when the Kuomintang fled China to the island in 1949, has become one of the richest countries in Asia and a leading investor in China and in the Asia-Pacific region. Now Taiwan aims to become a regional business-operations and financial center.

Right: Downtown Taipei, the capital.

'MADE IN TAIWAN' NOW MEANS HIGH TECHNOLOGY

As the economy develops, exports are increasingly from capital- and technology-intensive, rather than labor-intensive, industries.

Taiwan's success story is in many ways the archetype of the "Asian miracle." The leaders of the Kuomintang fled China after their defeat by the Chinese communists in 1949, and in their exile in Taiwan proceeded to turn a small isolated agricultural backwater with few natural resources into an economic giant.

Taiwan today is one of the most advanced and developed economies in Asia, with exports worth $112 billion in 1995 and imports worth $104 billion. The island is also one of the world's richest nations. Per capita gross national product in 1995 stood at $12,439 – exceeded in Asia only by affluent Hong Kong, Singapore and Japan.

Until the slowdown of the past few years, economic growth persistently reached double-digit levels for decades. Even this year, when unusually high unemployment levels and deteriorating relationships with China are expected to slow growth to its lowest level in more than 10 years, growth should reach 5.6 percent, though it is unlikely to climb much higher in the foreseeable future.

Notebooks and TVs

Throughout the 1970s and 1980s, the label "made in Taiwan" was synonymous all over the world with cheap household goods. But while Taiwan initially prospered on the back of its cheap exports, the island has long since lost its comparative advantage in traditional labor-intensive industries such as textiles and plastics. These industries have been gradually relocated offshore to Southeast Asia and mainland China, where land and labor costs are much lower.

Instead, Taiwan has gained a formidable reputation as a leading producer of high-tech products such as computers, electrical components and television monitors. Taiwan will export almost 4 million notebook computers in 1996, for instance. This will give the island a 35 percent share of the world market, making it the world's leading exporter of notebooks.

In 1995, Taiwan's total manufacturing output amounted to $73.5 billion, 4.25 times greater than Singapore's and 6.56 times Hong Kong's.

"Taiwan's capital- and technology-intensive industries constitute the driving force behind the growth of the manufacturing sector," says Sheu Yuan-dong, governor of the Central Bank of China, Taiwan's central bank.

The Taiwanese government has embarked on an ambitious plan to turn Taiwan into an Asia-Pacific regional operations center to attract foreign investment. Dubbed the APROC plan, the strategy aims to see Taiwan's imports and exports reach $300 billion a year and per capita gross national product exceed $20,000 by the year 2000.

Diplomatic wrangles

The Achilles heel of Taiwan's success is undoubtedly "cross-strait relations," the euphemism for the often-tense relationship with mainland China.

Until 1995, Taipei's "pragmatic diplomacy" with Beijing seemed to be paving the way for greater cultural and economic links between the two sides. But after President Lee Teng Hui's visit to the United States in June last year, relations degenerated.

China views Taiwan as a rebel province and continues to strenuously resist any attempts by Taiwan to gain international recognition, which it interprets as an attempt to assert independence.

To punish Taiwan for President Lee's visit, China discontinued cross-strait talks, which have yet to be resumed. Instead, Beijing flexed its considerable muscles by conducting missile tests alarmingly close to the Taiwan Strait. Another round of tests was conducted in March this year to coincide with Taiwan's presidential elections. The strategy backfired, as President Lee was returned with a convincing majority, which has been interpreted as a sign of approval for his tough stance on Taiwanese sovereignty.

Nonetheless, Beijing's saber-rattling had an alarming impact on Taiwan's economy, with the stock market plummeting and capital taking flight off the island.

Taiwan's huge cash reserves had stood at well over $90 billion but dropped to $75 billion before recovering to about $85 billion. There have been signs recently that Beijing is at last beginning to soften its stance on Taiwan and pursue a new strategy of attempting to bypass the government and woo Taipei's business leaders, a similar strategy to Beijing's policy on Hong Kong. •

REGIONAL PLAN

FINANCE IS PRIORITY

Taiwan's economic structure has changed drastically in recent years. Since 1990, manufacturing has dropped from 41 percent to 34 percent of Taiwan's gross domestic product, with services rising from 54 percent to 62 percent. Agriculture, once the bedrock of the economy, now accounts for just over 3 percent of GDP.

To remain competitive despite these changes, Taiwan has embarked upon an ambitious plan to turn the island into an Asia-Pacific Regional Operations Center (APROC).

The government lists Taiwan's key advantages as abundant economic resources, a central geographic location midway between North and Southeast Asia, a comprehensive international economic and trade network, a solid industrial foundation and the ability to develop new technologies, a high-quality work force, a consumer market with strong purchasing power, well-developed infrastructure and an abundant supply of capital.

The APROC plan calls for the establishment of six activity centers that focus on developing manufacturing, sea transportation, air transportation, financial services, telecommunications and the media.

The first priority for establishing these centers is thorough liberalization of the previously over-regulated financial sector.

Plans include the removal of restrictions on capital inflows and outflows by the year 2000, the construction of a tower to serve as an international finance center and the continued easing of restrictions on foreign investment in the stock market.

"The financial needs of the other five activity centers hinge on the development of a financial center," says Sheu Yuan-dong, governor of Taiwan's central bank, the authority responsible for its promotion and implementation. Foreign banks are certainly keen to enter Taipei's lucrative financial markets, where loans exceed $420 billion, surpassed within the east Asian region only by Japan.

"Due to the rapid growth of personal incomes and the speed with which wealth has accumulated, Taiwan's financial markets abound with business opportunities," says Mr. Sheu. So far, 39 foreign banks have received permission to establish a total of 62 branches in Taiwan, and a further 26 have established representative offices. "We are confident that, through our efforts, more reputable international financial institutions will locate their Asia-Pacific operational headquarters in Taiwan," says Mr. Sheu.

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Founded 12 years ago, the Howard Group's first hotel was the flagship Howard Plaza Hotel in Taipei's eastern business and shopping district. Since then, the group has expanded its holdings to include deluxe and first-class hotels in major commercial cities. They include long-stay hotels in Taipei and resort hotels in Taiwan's most popular recreational areas.

Howard Plaza Hotels are located in Taipei and Kaohsiung. These deluxe accommodations are elegantly furnished with Chinese rosewood furniture and original works of art. High-tech business amenities include in-room four-line telephones with connections for computers and faxes. The new Kaohsiung facility, to open in October 1996, will have such a wide range of services that guests will never have to leave the premises if they choose not to.

The somewhat smaller Howard Prince Hotels, located in Taipei and Taichung, are first-class hotels designed to cater to the needs of both business and pleasure travelers.

Both the Howard Plaza and Howard Prince Hotels have conference rooms, meeting rooms and banquet facilities. The Howard Plaza in Taipei can handle banquets for up to 1,000 people, making it the perfect place for large conferences or exhibitions.

The more intimate Howard Garden Suites Taipei and Howard Green Garden Taipei are smaller, long-stay hotels that offer the facilities of an apartment and the services of a five-star hotel.

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Howard Garden Suites	69	$165
Howard Green Garden	52	$100
Pacific Green Bay		
Howard Beach Resort	140	$165
Shihmen Dam, Taoyuan		
Howard Lake Resort	opening 1998	TBA
Taichung		
Howard Prince Hotel	168	$180
Kaohsiung		
Howard Plaza Hotel	272	$180
Kenting		
Howard Beach Resort	opening July 1997	TBA

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TAIWAN

SLOWDOWN FOR INVESTMENT ON MAINLAND CHINA?

Last year, Taiwan invested $28 billion in Southeast Asia and more than $29 billion in China.

Taiwan is the world's 14th-largest trading entity and has consistently racked up huge trade surpluses for many years.

At the end of May 1996, Taiwan's foreign-exchange reserves amounted to $84.8 billion, the second-highest per capita in the world after Japan. Foreign assets held by the private sector amounted to approximately $65 billion. Each of the island's 21 million inhabitants holds an average of $50,000 in domestic assets, not including real estate, investment in equipment or holdings of foreign financial assets.

With these assets, it is not surprising that Taiwan has become a significant exporter of capital and is one of the top investors in several Southeast Asian countries.

Taiwan investments in Southeast Asia totaled $28 billion at the end of 1995, and approved investment in mainland China exceeded $29 billion. Taiwan is the leading foreign investor in Vietnam, the second largest in Malaysia, third in Indonesia and fourth in Thailand.

The extent of Taiwan's investment in China is beginning to concern the Taiwanese government, which believes its political bargaining strength with Beijing is being undermined by increasing financial dependence on the mainland.

In 1988, investments in China were only about 12 percent of the size of Taiwan's investments in Southeast Asia – now they are slightly higher than combined investments in all other Southeast Asian countries.

"It is time for Taiwan to slow down the pace of its investment activities on mainland China," said Chiang Pin-kong, chairman of the Council for Economic Planning and Development, at a press conference in September. "Taiwan's mainland investments are very likely to help strengthen the mainland's economy and simultaneously weaken Taiwan's economy."

Such suggestions are unlikely to find much favor with the business community, and as Taiwan attempts to further liberalize its economy in preparation for World Trade Organization membership, they sit rather awkwardly alongside the "freedom as the golden rule, approval as the exception" principle for capital movements that the government hopes to achieve by the year 2000. ●

The Taiwan stock market: At the end of 1996, limits on foreign investment in a listed company will be raised from 20 percent to 25 percent. Individual foreign investors, now limited to a 7.5 percent stake in any one company, will be able to raise their holdings to 10 percent.

A GREATER REGIONAL ROLE

Wang Chi-kang, minister of economic affairs, lays out the plan to develop Taiwan into a business operations center for the Asia-Pacific region.

Are you optimistic that Taiwan can continue to achieve high economic growth despite rising costs of doing business on the island?

The domestic production environment, economic and trade system, and the international competitive advantage of the Republic of China all have changed rapidly in recent years. In response, we will accelerate the upgrading of local industries and the improvement of the economic structure. We will encourage the private sector to engage in R&D, promote industrial automation, introduce high-tech know-how from foreign countries and develop newly emerging technological industries and products. At the same time, we will cultivate people of talent, heighten administrative efficiency, overhaul the financial system and revise outdated laws and regulations to establish an environment favorable to industrial upgrading.

Moreover, we will develop Taiwan into an Asia-Pacific regional operations center. We will accelerate the planning and construction of tangible and intangible assets such as telecommunications services, transportation links, financial systems and the legal framework in order to encourage multinational companies to set up offices in Taiwan and introduce state-of-the-art technologies and management systems.

What steps will be taken to further liberalize the economy in line with GATT/WTO requirements?

We will take the following steps:

• Accelerating the liberalization of trade, including concession of tariffs and removal of non-tariff barriers.

• Accelerating the liberalization of investment, simplifying the procedures for foreign investment in Taiwan and opening up the service industry.

• Revising the regulations for government procurement under the GATT/WTO regime.

• Reinforcing the protection of intellectual property rights.

How will Taiwan realize its plan to become a regional operations center?

We will mold a highly liberalized and internationalized macroeconomic environment to facilitate the free flow of goods, services, funds and human resources and to attract multinational enterprises and local companies to make Taiwan their base for investment and other operations in East Asia. Meanwhile, we will concentrate our primary efforts on selecting a few specific operations centers that have the most development potential. After careful evaluation by experts, six of the most suitable operations centers have been designated, based on Taiwan's key comparative advantages: a manufacturing center, sea-transportation center, air-transportation center, financial center, telecommunications center and media center.

Will Taiwan continue to seek greater international recognition despite opposition by the People's Republic of China? Will this adversely affect the economy?

Our economic might has allowed us to gradually free ourselves from diplomatic isolation. Our democratization also highlights our desire to be recognized in the international community. Despite the opposition from the PRC and the possible adverse impact on the economy, we believe that our democratic achievements and our economic strength will continue to help us push for greater international recognition, which will expand our relations and contacts with other countries so as to promote our trade and maintain our economic growth and development. ●

NOT DIRECT YET, BUT EASIER

China Airlines' new "plum blossom" livery, unveiled in October 1995, is part of a multimillion-dollar campaign to modernize the airline in the face of stiff competition from other carriers, most notably Taiwan's fast-growing EVA Air. But the change of colors has a secondary purpose: China Airlines is still the "flag carrier" of Taiwan, but it has been privatized, and the nationalist flag that previously adorned its fleet has been discreetly dropped, observers assume, in preparation for direct flights to the mainland.

Direct links between Taiwan and China are still banned by Taipei, which sees the offer of direct air and sea transportation as its most important bargaining chip with Beijing.

Asked about the possibility of flying directly from Taiwan to the mainland, China Airlines spokesman Steve Yang says: "It's just a matter of politics now. As soon as we get the go-ahead, we are ready."

Currently, passengers traveling from Taiwan to China travel through Hong Kong. Already, this formerly complicated process has been greatly expedited by cooperative arrangements between China Airlines and mainland carriers that would have been unthinkable a few years ago.

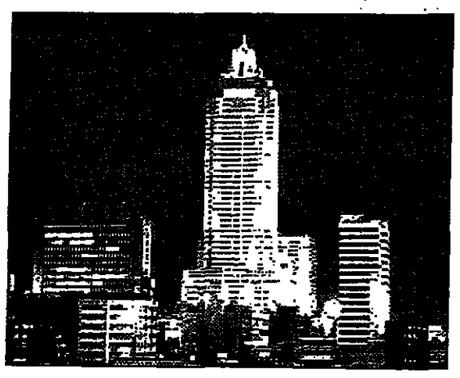
For the past 18 months, passengers have been able to check through from Taiwan all the way to their final destination on the mainland thanks to a third-party ground-handling agent, Jardine Airport Services, in Hong Kong. Since March this year, procedures have become even easier because of a multilateral traffic agreement with three mainland carriers – Air China, China Eastern and China Southern.

China Airlines passengers bound for the mainland can now purchase both their tickets to Hong Kong and their tickets from Hong Kong to 13 mainland destinations direct from China Airlines. The agreement also works in reverse, so passengers from the 13 mainland cities can get their tickets straight through to Taiwan.

"Direct links are becoming harder and harder to resist," says Joseph Lee, president of the Chung Hua Institution for Economic Research. "In effect, they are already a reality, and a lot of the government's regulations have become meaningless"

Mr. Lee points out that Hong Kong-based Dragonair now flies to Taiwan even though mainland interests are the airline's largest shareholders, in direct contradiction of Taipei's guidelines. ●

TAIPEI, ASIA'S NEXT FINANCIAL CENTER



In January 1995, the Executive Yuan of the Republic of China (ROC) drew up its Plan to Develop Taiwan into an Asia-Pacific Regional Operations Center (the APROC Plan). At the core of the regional operations center strategy is the development of six specific operations centers in sectors where Taiwan's comparative advantage is perceived to be the greatest, namely, manufacturing, sea transportation, air transportation, financial services, telecommunications and the mass media. The Central Bank of China, together with the Ministry of Finance, has been made responsible for the strategy and measures being adopted to develop Taipei into a regional financial center.

"By the year 2000, the plan will be well on the way to realization. In order to establish an attractive and competitive financial center, the following measures must be adopted without delay: (1) speedily revising financial laws and regulations so that they conform to international practice; (2) formulating a fair and competitive tax regime; (3) cultivating high-quality financial sector-related personnel; (4) relaxing the restrictions on foreigners entering and working in Taiwan, and, moreover, developing Taipei into a metropolis with a high quality of life in order to attract qualified financial professionals from abroad to reside here," says Central Bank of China Governor Yuan-dong Sheu.

"While we are also likely to face many difficulties and setbacks as we pursue our goal, I am confident that, by our concerted efforts, we will eventually achieve our objective of transforming Taipei into Asia's next financial center that will complement existing centers such as Tokyo, Hong Kong and Singapore by the year 2000," Governor Sheu maintains.

We cordially welcome international financial institutions to Taipei to help us achieve our goal of becoming a regional financial center —Governor Yuan-dong Sheu

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THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

WORLD ROUNDUP

Pascal Pavani/Agence France Presse

Jeannie Longo of France, who rode to victory on Wednesday.

Longo Gains Title

CYCLING Jeannie Longo of France claimed her 11th world title on Wednesday, defending her crown in the women's individual time-trial at the world cycling championships in Lugano, Switzerland.

Longo, 38, completed the 26.4-kilometer (16.4-mile) course in 35 minutes, 16.07 seconds, edging out her compatriot Catherine Marsal, who clocked in at 36:05. Alessandra Cappellotto of Italy prevented a French sweep of the podium, finishing in third place in 36:10.47.

Longo's victory made up for her slip in Atlanta, where she won gold in the road race, but settled for silver in the time-trial. The Olympic time-trial champion, Zoulfia Zabirova of Russia, finished fourth in 36:31.44, while Clara Hughes, the bronze medalist in Atlanta, placed fifth in 36:41.81. *(AP)*

Tough Loss for Capriati

TENNIS Top-seeded Arantxa Sanchez-Vicario of Spain held off a hard-fighting Jennifer Capriati Wednesday to win in a second-round match at the Porsche Grand Prix tennis tournament in Filderstadt, Germany.

While Sanchez, ranked second in the world, was never in serious trouble during the 6-4, 6-4 victory, the 20-year-old Capriati at times showed flashes of the talent that brought her victory at the 1992 Barcelona Olympics.

In another match, Anke Huber of Germany, fresh from winning the WTA tournament in Leipzig last week, overpowered fellow-German Elena Wagner 6-2, 6-1.

• In Vienna, Austria, in the first round of the CA Trophy men's tournament on Wednesday, Arnaud Boetsch of France beat Marcelo Rios of Chile, 6-2 6-4, while Yevgeni Kafelnikov of Russia defeated David Prinosil of Germany, 7-6 (7-2) 6-2. Thomas Muster of Austria beat Gianluca Pozzi of Italy, 7-5, 6-4, and Daniel Vacek of the Czech Republic downed Paul Haarhuis of the Netherlands, 7-6 (12-10), 6-3. Boris Becker of Germany overcame Australia's Mark Woodforde 7-6 (7-2), 3-6, 6-4. *(AP, Reuters)*

Olympics in the Black?

OLYMPICS Olympic officials in Lausanne Wednesday denied reports that the controversial Atlanta Games had lost money. *(Reuters)*

Hassler Scores Twice As Germany Triumphs

Portugal and England Also Win

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Thomas Hassler scored twice as Germany beat Armenia, 5-1, in Yerevan on Wednesday in a Group 9 World Cup qualifying match. Hassler raised his goal tally to 10 in 82 internationals.

Jurgen Klinsmann, Fredi Bobic and Stefan Kuntz hit the other tallies in a match where the visitors appeared vastly superior to the home team.

Karapet Mikayelyan managed an 85th-minute consolation goal following a momentary lapse in Germany's defense, but by that point Armenia had clearly been outplayed and had lost the match.

WORLD CUP QUALIFIERS

Germany looked confident, commanding and full of energy against an Armenian team that seemed to have few ideas about what to do with the ball on the rare occasions when they gained possession.

Although Armenia managed draws against Portugal and Northern Ireland, they seemed awed by Germany at the Hrazdan stadium and rushed things when they were able to move into Germany's half of the field. Germany, despite playing without stalwarts Christian Ziege and Andreas Moller, had enough firepower to notch up a 3-0 lead by intermission.

Hassler had a free kick which went high and left and was saved by Armenia's goalie, Roman Berezovsky. But, from then on, Berezovsky had little to celebrate.

When the kick was retaken from the same spot, Hassler showed his versatility by directing the ball low and right in the 20th minute to get Germany off the mark. Klinsmann then headed a corner home at the near post in the 26th minute to put the visitors further ahead.

Hassler had another opportunity to show his skill, though not from a penalty which Germany was controversially denied, by scoring from yet another free kick.

Mehmet Scholl, who had just been fouled, tapped Hassler's free kick back into his path and this time Hassler hit the ball low and left for yet another variation of his repertoire in the 39th minute.

Germany kept a firm, controlled grip in the second period, which they marked with further goals in the 69th and 81st minutes by Bobic and Kuntz.

Portugal 3, Albania 0 Two goals in the last 13 minutes secured Portugal a 3-0 victory over Albania, its first victory in three qualifying matches in World Cup Group 9.

With only one point from its first two games in Armenia and Ukraine, Portugal desperately needed a good result in the reconstructed Qemal Stafa stadium. But despite an 11th minute goal from Luis Figo, who surprised Albanian goalkeeper Fotaq Strakosha from 25 meters, they took a long time to gain further reward for their superior technique.

England 2, Poland 1 Alan Shearer scored two goals to bring England from behind for a 2-1 victory in London on Wednesday over Poland in a Group Two World Cup qualifying match.

Poland took a surprise lead in the 6th minute when the English defense let Polish striker Marek Citko drift through and score past English goalie David Seaman.

England equalized in the 24th minute when Shearer headed in. Shearer got his second in the 37th minute.

Italy 1, Georgia 0 Striker Fabrizio Ravanelli headed in the game winner in the 42nd minute as the hosts Italy defeated Georgia 1-0 Wednesday for its second consecutive victory in this Group Two World Cup qualifying match.

Italian goalie Francesco Toldo denied the visitors a deserved equalizer with two decisive saves in the last 18 minutes of play.

Austria 1, Sweden 0 An 11th-minute goal from Austria's Andreas Herzog proved enough to secure victory in a World Cup qualifier over the sluggish-looking hosts Sweden.

Austria looked composed and confident against Group Four leaders Sweden. In a scrappy match, Czech referee Vaclav Krondl used his yellow card five times, booking three Austrians.

Norway 3, Hungary 0 Kjetil Rekdal scored a hat-trick in the last nine minutes as Norway trounced Hungary 3-0 Wednesday in Oslo to take the lead in World Cup qualifying Group Three.

Rekdal opened the scoring in the 83rd minute. In the 89th minute a deflection was picked up by Rekdal who fired past the goalie from 20 meters. Rekdal scored his third from the penalty spot.

Republic of Ireland 3, Macedonia 0 Striker Tony Cascarino scored twice as Ireland maintained their 100 per cent record in Group Eight with a 3-0 win over Macedonia in Dublin Wednesday.

Cascarino scored his first in the 47th minute. He notched his second goal in the 70th minute when he headed home a cross from Jeff Kenna.

Ireland opened the scoring in the eighth minute when midfielder Jason McAteer fired in from the edge of the penalty area after he had been put through by Alan McLoughlin.

Lithuania 2, Liechtenstein 1 Arminas Narbekovas helped Lithuania to a 2-1 victory over part-timers Liechtenstein in a home World Cup qualifier, scoring the winner with a stunning free kick.

Lithuania opened the scoring in the 43rd minute through Edgaras Jankauskas. Liechtenstein's Harry Zech equalized in the 53rd minute before Narbekovas blasted a shot in the 55th minute to seal victory.

Scotland at Estonia: Canceled The World Cup qualifying match between Estonia and Scotland was abandoned after three seconds on Wednesday when the host Estonian team failed to show up for the rescheduled start time. FIFA, soccer's governing body, said it would announce on Nov. 7 what action it planned to take. *(AP, Reuters, AFP)*

The Associated Press

Portugal's Oceano Cruz chasing Albania's Arian Xhumba in a World Cup qualifying match. Portugal won, 3-0.

The Associated Press

A rainstorm hit New York and Yankee Stadium, forcing the postponement of the Yankees-Orioles playoff game until Wednesday.

Smoltz Has Earned Start in Game 1

By George Willis
New York Times Service

ATLANTA — He has lived the kind of regular season most pitchers can only dream about. A 24-8 record and a league-high 276 strikeouts have made John Smoltz the favorite to win the National League's Cy Young Award, an honor that has belonged to his teammate Greg Maddux for the last four years.

But this has been a season that validated Smoltz as equal to Maddux and Tom Glavine, that erased the frustration of his last three seasons and earned him the right to pitch Wednesday night for the Braves in Game 1 of the National League Championship Series against the St. Louis Cardinals at Atlanta-Fulton County Stadium.

"It's an honor, but the only thing it guarantees is that I'll pitch at least two games in the series," Smoltz said. "Hopefully, I'll get things started in the right direction for us."

The Braves are heavy favorites in this four-of-seven-game series because of a heralded pitching staff that led Atlanta to its first World Series championship last year and its fifth straight NLCS this year. If anything, the staff is better than 1995s, largely because of the emergence of Smoltz, who became the league's most dominant pitcher thanks to the development of nasty split-finger pitch and good health.

"My biggest satisfaction is that in between starts I've been able to improve," Smoltz said. "For three years I was limited physically and was just trying to make each start. This year I haven't been physically limited in what I could do. That's helped me get better."

Yet, Smoltz understands that what he accomplished during the regular season will mean nothing when he faces the Cardinals, who ended his franchise-best 14-game winning streak with a 9-2 victory here on June 24. Brian Jordan went 2 for 3 with a home run and 6 runs batted in for St. Louis in that game. Over all, Smoltz was 1-1 with a 6.28 earned run average in two starts against the Cardinals.

"I don't feel like there's a guy on that side that doesn't think they can beat us," Smoltz said. "It's not like we're unbeatable. If we had won four World Series, it might be different. But we've only won one. We know how hard it is."

For the Cardinals to have a chance, they must overcome the Braves' starting pitching and force Atlanta's manager, Bobby Cox, to go to his bullpen earlier than he would like. That was the Dodgers' plan in the division series, but it never happened and they were swept in three games. The Braves staff posted an 0.96 ERA against Los Angeles, with the three starters averaging just over seven innings apiece.

The Cardinals' manager, Tony La Russa, will play for low-scoring games, moving runners whenever he gets the opportunity. He can only hope his own pitching holds up. Andy Benes, who will start Game 1 for the NL Central champions, was 1-1 with a 4.94 ERA in four starts against Atlanta this season.

■ Rainout Changes Yanks' Pitching Plans

Barring an unexpected and improbable development, Andy Pettitte most likely has lost his chance to become the first starting pitcher to earn three victories in a league championship series, Murray Chass of The New York Times reported from New York.

Pettitte, the Yankees' 21-game winner, had been scheduled to open the American League series against the Baltimore Orioles Tuesday night, then start Games 4 and also 7, if the series were to go that far. But rain postponed the first game at Yankee Stadium from Tuesday night until 4 P.M. Wednesday, forcing Joe Torre, the Yankees' manager, to change his pitching plans.

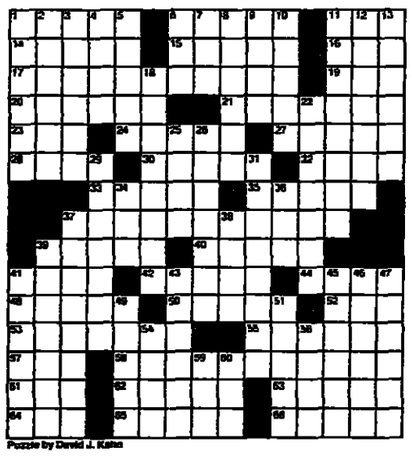
Pettitte will still start the series opener Wednesday against Scott Erickson, but because Game 2 will supplant the scheduled off day Thursday, the left-hander will not be able to come back until Game 5 and therefore would miss Game 7.

"We're used to this," Torre said. "We've been playing in foul weather all year."

CROSSWORD

ACROSS
1 Tobacco pipe
6 Emulate Lorelei
11 Platters, now
14 "Help!" co-star
15 Keep —— to the ground
16 Circus exclamation
17 "Where's my watch?" asked Captain Hook
19 Nautical chain
20 Burning
21 Buffalo area
23 Actor Gulager
24 1955 Kentucky Derby winner
27 Wyoming peak
28 Prefix with -gram
30 Penpoint style
32 Emaciated
33 Toast
35 Old toothpaste brand
37 "Get lost, Toto!" shouted the Tin Man ——
39 Stop by unexpectedly
40 1961 Heston role
41 TV detective Houston
42 Start of a fast break, often
44 "Like —— not ..."
48 Circular
50 "It's —— in the face"
52 Soul, in St.-Lô
53 Summons, e.g.
56 Straightened (out)
57 Snaps
58 "I'm a beauty," said Venus de Milo ——
61 Like big shoes to fill?
62 Designer Simpson
63 Donnybrook
64 Giants make them, briefly
65 "Chill!"
66 Inge contemporary

DOWN
1 Open up, in a way
2 Turn hastily
3 Continuous arrival
4 Foreign title of honor
5 Goes without purpose
6 Bit
7 Dir. heading
8 One beheaded by Perseus
9 Insect's sense organ
10 "Romeo and Juliet" event
11 Trancelike state
12 —— 500
13 Lustrous
18 Nursery arrivals
22 "Tosca" soprano
25 Smell ——
26 Roper subjects
29 Germfree
31 Deny
34 Trombonist Winding
36 —— phenomena
37 Steam rooms
38 Mideast flier
39 Deflected, as a question
41 Child
43 Cordlike ornament
45 Hair problem
46 Diner order
47 Goes back to brunette, e.g.
49 Durable wood
51 Ensemble's leading part
54 Team
56 Like a line
59 In the manner of
60 Popular name for a dog



Puzzle by David J. Kahn

© New York Times/Edited by Will Shortz.

Solution to Puzzle of Oct. 9

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United Striker's Goal: Work Harder

By Steven Goff
Washington Post Service

THE RAIN is pounding the saturated turf at United Park. The D.C. United coach, Bruce Arena, has called off practice, giving his players the option of working out on their own or taking it easy.

It's the stretch run of the inaugural Major League Soccer season, and United is preparing to play the Tampa Bay Mutiny in the Eastern Conference finals, beginning Thursday at RFK Stadium in Washington with Game 1 of a three-game series.

Players are worn down. Midseason injuries have been aggravated. A bruising first-round series with New York/New Jersey has just ended. It has been a long season, mirroring baseball with a spring training that began in March. Now is the time to rest bruised bodies.

But for Raul Diaz Arce, United's soft-spoken striker from El Salvador and the club's leading scorer, the work never ends.

Despite the weather, the hooded Diaz Arce is jogging around the soggy practice field. His next stop is the weight room, where he joins a few teammates for a rigorous session of lifting and conditioning. An interview is scheduled to begin in 10 minutes. It becomes apparent right away that he's going to be late. Fifteen minutes, 20 minutes, a half-hour pass and Diaz Arce is still going.

"His only bad quality is he doesn't rest his body," Arena said in admiration. "He's a dedicated professional. He's very dedicated to his team, to his country, to his family. He's a remarkable professional and a remarkable person in that regard."

Diaz Arce, 26, is not the most skilled player in the new league. But what he lacks in natural ability he makes up with a fierce determination to succeed. It translated into his becoming MLS's second-leading scorer during the regular season with 23 goals, plus two in the first round of the playoffs.

"My father taught me how to sacrifice, because if you sacrifice a lot of things, it will give you a future and you will reach your goals," he said through a translator. "Even though I scored a lot of goals for United and for my other clubs and my national team, it does not give me the right to rest and be comfortable. You have to keep working harder to reach your goals."

That's why it's not unusual to see Diaz Arce still on the practice field long after his teammates have hit the showers. He's jogging an extra few laps, he's practicing penalty kicks and he's ripping off 500 sit-ups to tighten an already washboard-like stomach.

Sometimes Arena has to send someone out from the locker room to get Diaz Arce off the field because a team meeting is about to begin.

"Raul is not a gifted player like teammates, Marco Etcheverry or Jaime Moreno or John Harkes," said Kevin Payne, United's president and general manager. "Everything that he's getting on the field is because of hard work and courage and a willingness to do the same thing over and over again until finally he catches a defender napping or he gets a half-inch better jump and — bang! — it's a goal."

Diaz Arce is the only player in MLS's brief history to score four goals in a game — in July during a 6-1 home victory over Dallas.

United isn't the only team happy to have Diaz Arce. El Salvador's national squad has begun its bid to reach the World Cup for the first time since 1982, and he has three goals and an assist in two matches. Sunday he equalized in a 1-1 tie with Panama.

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SPORTS

Scrappy Rangers Tie Panthers, 1-1

By Charlie Nobles
New York Times Service

MIAMI — Playing their third game in four nights, without their captain and in the den of the defending Eastern Conference champions, the New York Rangers used adversity as an ally.

They outscrapped the Florida Panthers in their home opener Tuesday night and managed a 1-1 tie before a sellout crowd of 14,703 in Miami Arena.

"This is a real feather in our cap," said goalie Glenn Healy, who stopped 31 shots. "This was their night when they hang

NHL Roundup

the Eastern Conference banner and they were emotionally charged up. But we played a real gutsy third period."

The Rangers, who lost to the Panthers, 5-2, on Sunday at Madison Square Garden, used a goal by Adam Graves with 32 seconds remaining in regulation to send the game into overtime. Graves was poised near the mouth of John Vanbiesbrouck's goal and backhanded a rebound into the corner of the net.

Florida's coaches were livid that the Rangers were not whistled for icing when Aleksei Kovalev let the puck skip under his skate. That set up the Rangers for a face-off near the Florida net. "Certainly we're happy," the Ranger coach, Colin Campbell said. "When you're down, 1-0, in the final minute, you're not thinking win."

The Rangers played without Mark Messier, who was suspended for two games because of an illegal check on Florida's Mike Hough Sunday night.

"If you're going to beat this team, you need to get a lead on them and make them play your game," said Wayne Gretzky, who assisted on Graves' goal. "But we hung in there anyway."

New York lost left wing Luc Robitaille in the game with a deep cut on his ankle. He is expected to miss at least a game.

It was Healy, in his season debut, who performed spectacularly at times in stopping a blizzard of high-percentage Florida shots. The Panthers peppered him with shots.

Oilers 4, Maple Leafs 2 Ryan Smyth scored three goals, including the go-ahead score with 2:14 left and an empty-netter with eight seconds remaining, as visiting Edmonton improved to 3-0.

The Oilers' start is their best since 1985-86, when they opened with five consecutive victories. Jason Arnott also scored for the Oilers.

Mike Craig and Mats Sundin scored for the Leafs. Both goals came in the third period as Toronto rallied from a 2-0 deficit to tie the game.

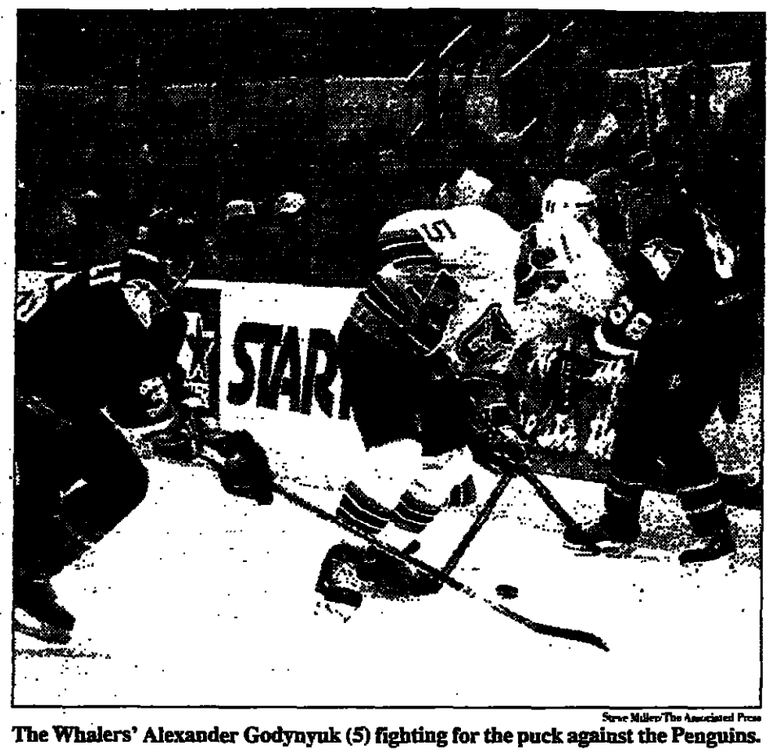
Whalers 7, Penguins 3 Geoff Sanderson and Jeff O'Neill each scored two goals as host Hartford improved to 2-0 and Pittsburgh fell to 0-2.

Sanderson connected from between the circles with 15.3 seconds remaining in the second period, firing a wrist shot over goalie Tom Barrasso's blocker. Midway in the final period, he converted a 2-on-1 with Steven Rice from the left circle.

Stars 5, Capitals 3 Mike Modano had two goals and two assists, and Jere Lehtinen added a goal and two assists to lead host Dallas past Washington. Dallas took a 3-2 lead into the third period, but Modano then gave the Stars some breathing room with a power-play rebound at 3:33.

Avalanche 6, Sharks 0 Patrick Roy recorded his 31st career shutout, most among active goalies, as Colorado blanked visiting San Jose.

The defending Stanley Cup champions, who lost their first two games this season, jumped to a 5-0 lead in the first period, and Roy made it stand up.



Steve Miller/The Associated Press
The Whalers' Alexander Godynyuk (5) fighting for the puck against the Penguins.

Dunhill Cup Finalists Meet Again

Reuters

ST. ANDREWS, Scotland — Defending champion Scotland and the Zimbabwean team they beat to win last year's Alfred Dunhill Cup were drawn in the same round-robin group on Wednesday for the event starting on Thursday.

They were seeded fifth and fourth, respectively, among the 16 teams taking part in the 12th edition of this prestigious £1 million ($1.56 million) tournament and will meet on Saturday after taking on unseeded India and Sweden over the first two days.

"We'll just have to beat them this time," said the Zimbabwean captain, Nick Price, who hopes to end a barren run with a victory this week with teammates Mark McNulty and Tony Johnstone.

The Scottish team includes the world's second-ranked player, Colin Montgomerie — who has clinched the top spot on the European money list for the fourth successive year — and Andrew Coltart and newcomer Raymond Russell.

The strong United States team of Phil Mickelson, Mark O'Meara and Steve Stricker, first, fourth and fifth respectively on the U.S. money list, were seeded first with eighth-seeded Spain, England and Italy in their group.

South Africa, led by Ernie Els, is the third seed and will have to contend with Ireland, seeded sixth, Canada and Wales.

Darren Clarke of Ireland won the German Masters on Sunday. His teammates are Paul McGinley and Padraig Harrington.

"I haven't played well here at times," Els said. "We've only reached the Sunday semifinals once since I began playing in 1992. I'd like to do better."

Greg Norman, part of the Australian team who won the event in 1985 and 1986, the first two years it was played, will lead the second seeds against seventh seeds New Zealand, Japan and Germany.

Price, the 1994 British Open champion and former top ranked player in the world, has had problems this year with a sinus condition that was diagnosed in May.

Is Tyson Still Awesome?

His Four Comeback KOs Are No Proof

By William Gildea
Washington Post Service

BOXING promoter Don Elbaum came along too late to know A.J. Liebling, but the writer surely would have enjoyed a conversation with Elbaum because of his pithy observations on the sweet science. Liebling was especially interested in those he called "the big fellows," so that a Liebling of today might have inquired about what many people have been wondering in light of Mike Tyson's four comeback fights.

Is Tyson, at age 30, really still as awesome as he looks in the ring, intimidating enough that opponents even swoon at the sight of him, or rather is it that Tyson's abilities look sharp only in relation to his hand-picked opposition?

Elbaum's views, however quaintly put, fall into the mainstream of boxing opinion on the subject of Tyson: that he still has plenty of raw power, but that he is beatable — except that there are few worthy opponents. Certainly the first four haven't been worthy, as Elbaum's thumbnail analysis suggests.

On Peter McNeeley: "The under and over was 60 seconds" (McNeeley lasted 89). On Buster Mathis Jr.: "Buster tried hard but that was a foregone conclusion. He had nothing in the world to arm himself with but a fly swatter."

On Frank Bruno: "He could hit if he chose to but he was going to be another horizontal Englishman, which he was." On Bruce Seldon: "When fighters start falling apart, it's when they get to the dressing room. It's like they're going to the executioner. Seldon might have been dying before the dressing room."

Or, as summarized even more succinctly by Lou Duva, who previously co-trained Evander Holyfield and now works with Andrew Golota: "Three bums and a guy with no chin."

Which was the one with no chin? "Seldon. Hey, Tyson's proved nothin' at all."

McNeeley, without a clue, ran straight at Tyson, as in a barroom brawl. Mathis, according to Michael Moorer's trainer, Teddy Atlas, showed how "open" and hittable Tyson was, but didn't have "the level of skill" to capitalize. Bobbing and swatting. Mathis managed to get into the third round. Bruno got to the third round by holding. Seldon left people either outraged or simply dismayed when he folded like a tent in 1 minute 49 seconds.

"The first time I noticed a change in Mike Tyson's persona was the Seldon fight," said Sugar Ray Leonard. "He went to the ring with as much confidence as he ever had. He was on a mission." The best that can be said for Seldon is that he also thought Tyson was. Leonard — who, at 40, said he was contemplating a comeback fight early next year against Hector "Macho" Comacho — observed of Bruno: "He was blessing himself. When you see a fighter do that that many times, you know he's in trouble. He was becoming an incredibly religious man."

For Elbaum, Tyson is what he always was: "He's the greatest four- or five-round fighter. But if anybody can get to the sixth round, he's a different fighter and it's a new fight. You remember Buster Douglas. But recently, nobody's touched Tyson. There's only two people who would stand up to him. George Foreman and Andrew Golota."

Other opinions abound: "It's pretty hard to tell about Tyson because he's the million dollar baby, so to speak, and they're guaranteeing that he's not going to lose or even come close to losing," said Adrian Davis, who is training William Joppy for his World Boxing Association middleweight title defense Oct. 19 at the Show Place Arena in Upper Marlboro. "I want to see Tyson be hit a few times. I want to see somebody stay with him five, six, seven, eight rounds.

"I don't think that much of Mike Tyson's ability, but, my God, he can hit," added Davis. "Mike Tyson does everything wrong. He doesn't jab. He holds his hands wrong. He has real short arms. But he's gifted with a punch."

Atlas, who trained Tyson in his early days, said he has detected much about Tyson recently. "He's still a good puncher. He still has fast hands. These are physical gifts he's been blessed with. Punchers are born, not made. He's definitely got the intimidation factor with him still. But technically, he's not as good a fighter as he used to be."

Duva said that Tyson could be beaten by "taking it right to him." Duva believes he has the man to do it in Golota, who is scheduled to fight Riddick Bowe again, Dec. 14 in Atlantic City. "He doesn't fear anybody," Duva said of Golota.

Elbaum believes the way to beat Tyson is in the late going, as Douglas did in the 10th round in 1990: "If I'm Foreman I'm holding and letting Tyson do everything for five or six rounds, then I start fighting from the sixth round on.

"People say Foreman couldn't last he is 47, but I don't buy that. Tyson-Golota is a dream match because Golota isn't afraid of anyone, jabs pretty good and can take a punch. He'll beat Bowe. And if Tyson doesn't knock Golota out in five, Golota takes out Tyson somewhere from the sixth on."

Tyson's next fight will be Nov. 9 against former world heavyweight champion Evander Holyfield, 34, in Las Vegas.

SCOREBOARD

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

ATLANTIC DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Florida	2	0	1	5	9	4
Tampa Bay	1	0	0	2	4	3
New Jersey	1	1	0	2	4	4
Philadelphia	1	1	0	2	4	4
N.Y. Rangers	0	1	2	2	7	10
N.Y. Islanders	0	1	1	1	2	3
Washington	0	2	0	0	5	10

NORTHEAST DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Hartford	2	0	0	4	8	3
Montreal	0	0	2	2	9	9
Ottawa	0	0	1	1	3	3
Boston	0	1	1	1	6	9
Buffalo	0	2	0	0	3	7
Pittsburgh	0	2	0	0	6	11

WESTERN CONFERENCE

CENTRAL DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Chicago	2	0	0	4	9	3
Dallas	2	0	0	4	9	4
Phoenix	1	1	0	2	5	3
St. Louis	1	1	0	2	5	6
Toronto	1	1	0	2	6	5
Detroit	0	1	0	0	1	3

PACIFIC DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Edmonton	3	0	0	6	10	5
San Jose	1	1	1	3	9	14
Los Angeles	1	1	0	2	7	7
Calgary	1	1	0	2	4	3
Vancouver	1	1	0	2	3	3
Colorado	1	2	0	2	9	8
Anaheim	0	1	1	1	7	10

TUESDAY'S RESULTS

Hartford 7, Pittsburgh 3
N.Y. Rangers 1, Florida 1
Edmonton 4, Toronto 2
Dallas 5, Washington 3
Colorado 6, San Jose 0
Pittsburgh 1 1 1—3
Hartford 2 2 3—7
First Period: H-Glynn 1 (Sanderson, Nikolishin) 2, H-O'Neill 1 (Kron) 3, P-Hatcher 1, Second Period: P-Lemieux 2 (Francis, Sandstrom) (pp). 5, H-Dineen 1 (Nikolishin) (pp). 6, H-Sanderson 1 (Dineen) Third Period: H-Shanahan 1 (Cassels, Burt) (sh). 8, P-Tamer 1 (Neckvel) 9, H-Sanderson 2 (Rice, Nikolishin) 10, H-O'Neill 2 (Godynyuk) Shots on goal: P- 7-13-11—31. H- 19-13-10—42. Goalies: P-Barrasso. H-Burke.
N.Y. Rangers 0 0 1 0—1
Florida 1 0 0 0—1
First Period: F-Fitzgerald 1 (Strudwick) Second Period: None. Third Period: New York, Graves 3 (Kovalev, Gretzky) Overtime: None. Shots on goal: New York 8-6-11-3—28. F- 8-14-7-3—32. Goalies: New York, Healy. F-Vanbiesbrouck.
Edmonton 1 1 2—4
Toronto 0 0 2—2
First Period: E-Arnott 1 (Norton, Kovalenko) (pp). Second Period: E-Smyth 2 (Buchberger, Murray) Third Period: T-Craig 2 (Ustinanova, Baker) 4, T-Sundin 1 (Yushkevich, Gilmour) 5, E-Smyth 3 (Weight, Buchberger) 6, E-Smyth 4 (Marchment) (en). Shots on goal: E- 11-9-17—37. T- 6-11-9—26. Goalies: E-Joseph. T-Potvin.
Washington 1 1 1—3
Dallas 1 2 2—5
First Period: D-Lehtinen 1 (Hatcher, Modano) 2, W-Jones 2 (Housley, Johansson) (pp). Second Period: D-Langenbrunner 1 (Huard, Ledyard) 4, D-Modano 1 (Lehtinen) 5, W-Housley 1 (Jumeau, Hunter) (pp). Third Period: D-Modano 2 (Verbeek) (pp). 7, D-Adams 3 (Lehtinen, Modano) 8, W- Allison 1 (Miller, Carter) Shots on goal: W- 10-11-5—26. D- 9-10-8—27. Goalies: W-Carey. D-Moog.
San Jose 0 0 0—0
Colorado 5 0 1—6
First Period: C-Kisio 1 (Foote, Gusarov) 2, C-Corbet 1 (Forsberg, Leschyshyn) 3, C-Lacroix 2 (Ricci, Wilson) 4, C-Krupp 1 (Ricci, Forsberg) (pp). 5, C-Ozolinsh 1 (Saidc, Young) Second Period: None. Third Period: C-Forsberg 1 (Saidc, Krupp) (pp). Shots on goal: S.J- 6-11-7—24. C-18-7-9—34. Goalies: S.J.-Hrudey, Terrert. C-Roy.

SOCCER

WORLD CUP QUALIFYING

SOUTH AMERICAN GROUP
Uruguay 1, Bolivia 0

GROUP ONE
Croatia 4, Bosnia 1

GROUP FOUR
Belarus 1, Latvia 1

GROUP FIVE
Bulgaria 2, Luxembourg 1
Israel 1, Russia 1

GROUP NINE
Portugal 3, Albania 0
Germany 5, Armenia 1

DUTCH FIRST DIVISION
PSV Eindhoven 2, Twente Enschede 0
Fortuna Sittard 0, Graafschap 3
Standings: PSV Eindhoven 20; Feyenoord Rotterdam 19; Graafschap Doetinchem 15; Vitesse Arnhem 15; Twente Enschede 15; Roda JC Kerkrade 13; NAC Breda 13; Heerenveen 12; Ajax Amsterdam 12; Fortuna Sittard 11; NEC Nijmegen 9; Sparta Rotterdam 8; Utrecht 7; AZ Alkmaar 7; RKC Waalwijk 7; Volendam 6, Groningen 6; Wil, 11 Tilburg 5.

BASEBALL

Japanese Leagues

CENTRAL LEAGUE

	W	L	T	Pct	GB
x-Yomiuri	77	53	0	.592	—
Chunichi	72	58	0	.554	5
Hiroshima	71	59	0	.546	6
Yakult	61	69	0	.469	16
Yokohama	55	75	0	.423	22
Hanshin	54	76	0	.415	23

(x-clinched league title)

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS
Hanshin 11, Chunichi 1
Yokohama 3, Yakult 1

PACIFIC LEAGUE

	W	L	T	Pct	GB
x-Orix	74	50	6	.597	—
Nippon Ham	68	58	4	.540	7
Seibu	62	64	4	.492	13
Kintetsu	62	67	1	.481	14½
Lotte	59	67	3	.469	16
Daiei	54	73	2	.425	21½

(x-clinched league title)

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS
No games scheduled

CYCLING

World Championship

Leading results of the women's time-trial at the World Road Cycling championships in Lugano, Switzerland on Wednesday:
1, Jeannie Longo-Ciprelli, France, 35:16.07; 2, Catherine Marsal, France, 36:05.00; 3, Alessandra Cappellotto, Italy, 36:10.47; 4, Zoolfia Zabirova, Russia, 36:31.44; 5, Clara Hughes, Canada, 36:45.24; 7, Linda Jackson, Canada, 37:03.61; 8, Gabriella Pregnolato, Italy, 37:04.32; 9, Hanka Kupfernagel, Germany, 37:09.05; 10, Barbara Heeb, Switz., 37:19.75.

TRANSITIONS

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE
NEW YORK—Announced INF-OF Mike Aldrete will replace OF Ruben Rivera on playoff roster.

NATIONAL LEAGUE
FLORIDA—Named Larry Rothschild pitching coach; Rich Donnelly third base coach; Milt May hitting instructor; Tommy Sandt first base coach; Jerry Manuel bench coach; Bruce Kimm bullpen coach and Tony Perez special assistant to general manager.
LOS ANGELES—Announced resignation of Jay Lucas, director of publicity, to become director of public relations for Penske Motor Sports and California Speedway. Named Derrick Hall director of publicity.
PITTSBURGH —Named Rick Renick third base coach and Joe Jones bench coach. Named Dick Freeman chief operating officer and executive vice president.

BASKETBALL

NATIONAL BASKETBALL ASSOCIATION
LOS ANGELES CLIPPERS—Suspended C Stanley Roberts indefinitely for conduct detrimental to the team.

FOOTBALL

NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE
ATLANTA—Agreed to terms with DT Jeff Zgonina. Waived DT Shane Dronett.
CAROLINA—Activated DT Tim Colston from practice squad. Waived TE Paul Burke.
NEW ORLEANS —Signed LB-DE Sedric Clark to the practice squad.
NEW YORK—Signed WR Patrick Riley off the practice squad. Waived DL Brent Williams, OT James Parrish and K Don Silvestri.

HOCKEY

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE
NHL—Suspended New York Rangers C Mark Messier and Edmonton Oilers LW Louie DeBrusk for two games each for separate incidents last week.
CHICAGO—Agreed to terms with C Adam Creighton.
COLORADO—Signed F Adam Deadmarsh to four-year contract extension.
NEW YORK—Assigned LW Jarrett Deuling to Kentucky, AHL.
TAMPA BAY—Recalled G Derek Wilkinson from Cleveland, IHL.

COLLEGE
BAYLOR—Suspended TB Anthony Overstreet indefinitely following his arrest on a charge of assaulting his ex-girlfriend.
MID-AMERICAN CONFERENCE—Suspended Central Michigan WR Reggie Allen for unsportsmanlike conduct in a game on Oct. 5.
MIAMI—Suspended S Tremain Mack indefinitely from football team.

IHT Puts Baseball Stats on the Internet
All the box scores and the 1996 schedule on the IHT web site:
http://www.iht.com/IHT/SPORTS/bbl.html

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DENNIS THE MENACE

"MARGARET THINKS SHE'S SMARTER THAN WE ARE JUST BECAUSE SHE'S SMARTER THAN WE ARE."

JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Mike Argirion

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

WOSOP
BIMOL
SHUBLE
DORRIT

WHAT THE JUDGE WANTED TO HEAR IN THE RECORD CASE.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

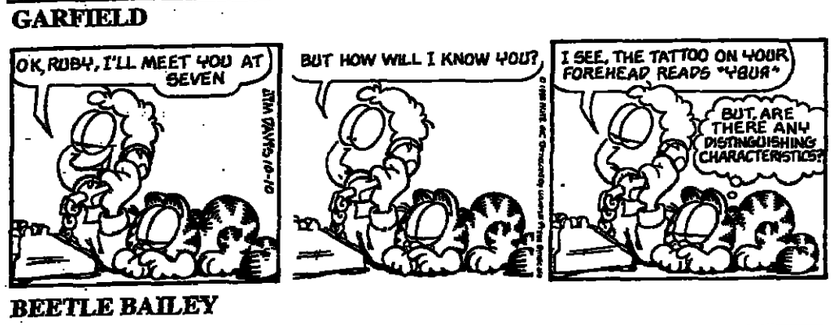
Print answer here: (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: DECRY EJECT TRICKY BEAGLE
Answer: How the fisherman solved his problem — HE TACKLED IT

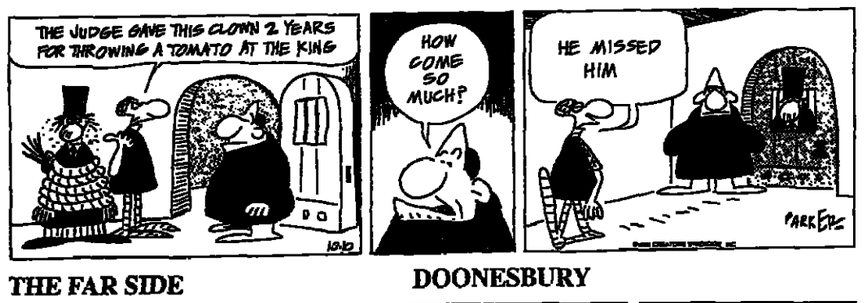
PEANUTS

CALVIN AND HOBBES

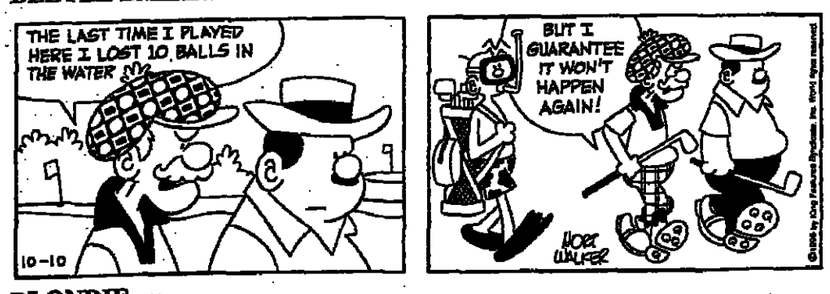
GARFIELD



WIZARD of ID



BEETLE BAILEY



THE FAR SIDE

"Somethin's up, Jed. ... That's Ben Potter's horse, all right, but ain't that Henry Morgan's chicken ridin' him?"

DOONESBURY

BLONDIE

ART BUCHWALD

Political Potluck

WASHINGTON — We decided to watch the presidential debate at Fuzzy and Dottie Furr's house, and as is our custom, it was potluck. Everyone was reminded by Dottie to bring something because during the Bush-Clinton debate Jack Berkowitz forgot and ate all of Judy Limberg's rabbit pâté, and the Berkowitzes and Limbergs haven't spoken to each other since.

Buchwald

I decided to make the guacamole because I know people always like guacamole when they watch Bob Dole tell us about his economic plans for the country. I was sure that Joan Churchill would make chopped chicken livers because during the 1992 debate she remarked that if she had ever seen a man who needed chicken livers, it was Bill Clinton.

She added that if she had ever seen a woman who didn't know how to make it, it was Hillary Clinton.

□

Fern Bensignor arrived with stuffed hard-boiled eggs. She told the group that she would have come up with something tastier, but the eggs were her way of protesting the fact that Ross Perot had been excluded from the debate.

Jimmy Hemmig thought it was disrespectful to offer hard-boiled eggs during a presidential debate.

"What did you bring?" Fern asked him, sounding hurt.

"Stuffed mushrooms," Jimmy replied.

"Well, political polls show that a larger percentage of the population consistently prefers stuffed eggs to stuffed mushrooms."

Dottie wanted to avoid a fight so she said, "This is a free country, and people can bring anything they want to a presidential debate, even if it isn't fat-free."

□

We put all our dishes on the table. Ronald Mervis was standing next to me, so I peeked to see what he had in his bowl. "What is it?"

"Smoked catfish," he said.

"I don't believe it. No one eats smoked catfish."

Ronnie said, "They do in Arkansas, and that just so happens to be where one of the candidates is from."

"You're making a political statement, and I resent it. How do we know your catfish didn't come from Whitewater?" I said.

"That was a low blow. I'm going home," Ronnie said.

"Ronnie, wait," cried Fuzzy. "This is a political debate — it's nothing to get excited about."

Bob Okun suddenly walked in with a large turkey on a platter and a huge smile on his face. "Come and get it," he yelled.

Sid Symons said, "What's going on? Who said we were allowed to bring a turkey?"

Bob looked at Sid's platter and said, "If we are going to elect one of these two guys, I would rather have a turkey than a dozen pigs in a blanket. Not one of you gets it. With all the tax breaks they are promising us, we can eat turkey any time we want to."

Sid asked him, "Are you going to believe everything they say?"

Bob said, "I may not really believe the turkey, but I'll believe the chestnut stuffing."

It's Chirac's Turn in Paris Battle of Museums

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

PARIS — When it comes to building cultural monuments, President Jacques Chirac may be hard-pressed to match his predecessor, Francois Mitterrand, who left an expanded Louvre Museum, the Bastille Opera, a new National Library and a host of other "great works." But this week Chirac made a start, announcing plans to create a major new museum for African, Oceanic and pre-Columbian art.

Inspired by his own fascination with Africa, the idea of the museum reflects Chirac's view that France has not given African art the place it deserves. Indeed, the place he first had in mind for this art was none other than the Louvre, which covers only European art through 1840 and Greek and Egyptian antiquities. Now, after 17 months in office, Chirac has begun a far more ambitious project.

The new $200 million museum — to be called the Museum of Civilizations and Early Art — will be formed by uniting the collections of the Museum of African and Oceanic Arts, and the Ethnology section of the Museum of Man. It has been assigned the Passy Wing of the Palais de Chaillot in the Trocadero section of Paris, and if all goes according to plan, it will open in late 2001, just months before the end of Chirac's seven-year term.

The Louvre, though, has not escaped unscathed. "The Louvre cannot ignore 70 percent of humanity," Chirac noted some months ago. And underlining his determination to give African and other "early art" a universal status, he has ordered that about 150 to 200 of the best objects from the new museum be offered a "window" in the Louvre's Salle des Sessions, where drawings are now on display.

Still, as Mitterrand learned a decade ago when he set off a storm of protests by approving construction of the glass pyramid at the Louvre, meddling with French museums does not go unchallenged here.

RMN
Commemorative statue of a Mafo queen from Cameroon.

And in this case, while a 12-member commission of experts spent six months debating various options, the president's decision announced on Monday has already come under attack.

The Louvre's director, Pierre Rosenberg, has long opposed bringing what Chirac calls "les premiers arts" into the Louvre, noting that his museum had no unoccupied space and, further, that it would be wrong to strip the new museum of its most prized pieces. Now, Rosenberg hopes the pieces will be exhibited in the Louvre "provisionally," only until the new museum is ready.

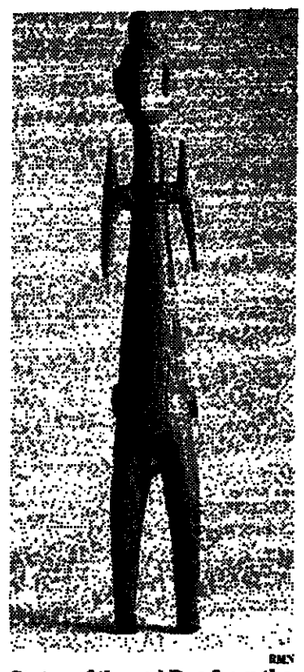
But France's culture minister, Philippe Douste-Blazy, has quickly disillusioned him. "The Louvre is not like any other museum," he said. "It is a symbol, a place visited by people who go to no other museum. The presence of a number of great works of 'early art' is an important part of the president's political gesture." So for the moment at least, the "window" in the Louvre will be permanent.

Many old-school museum curators complain that in honoring art from distant corners of the Third World, Chirac is succumbing to the sin of "political correctness." They have also revived the old argument that "early art" is not art but handicraft because it originally had a religious, ritualistic or domestic function and was not created for its own sake. And they ask indignantly: for all the influence that African art had on Picasso, Braque and Brancusi, how can a tribal mask be compared to a Renaissance painting?

The culture minister was again called on to respond. "We are recognizing that for all the admirable art in the West, it does not account for the entire history of humanity and that art coming from other civilizations should be known and loved independently and not only as a function of its influence on Cubists, Surrealists and other Western artists of this century," he said.

Henry de Lumley, the director of the Museum of Natural History, which embraces the Museum of Man, has different reasons for opposing the president's project, although he too has used the art-versus-ethnology argument. In his view, the new museum "makes no sense" because it will break up the Museum of Man, which occupies part of the Palais de Chaillot, and separate its anthropology and prehistory sections from its ethnology department.

Further, he said, objects selected exclusively for their aesthetic qualities will lose their historical and ethnological meaning. "Shouldn't they be viewed in their broad cultural context, linking the art with its roots, with religious practices and with the way of life?" he asked. The Museum of Man's prehistory, anthropology and ethnology research laboratories will nonetheless remain in the Palais de Chaillot.


RMN
Statue of the god Rao from the Pacific island of Mangareva.

However, in order to make room for the collection of the Museum of African and Oceanic Arts, which is at the Porte Doree on the eastern fringe of Paris, the Navy Museum is to be evicted from the Passy Wing at the Palais de Chaillot. And this has provoked bitter complaints.

"We have been treated badly," Rear Admiral Francois Bellec, the Navy Museum's director, said Monday, noting that the collection has not been assigned a new home. He also warned that many of the museum's 17th- and 18th-century models were so fragile that they might not survive a move from the Trocadero, where they have been on display for nearly 60 years.

The nearby Guimet Museum, which houses France's fine collection of Southeast Asian art, will not be affected by the shakeup. But this only highlights the new museum's somewhat arbitrary geographic mandate: it will display "early art" from Africa, Oceania, pre-Columbian America, regions of Asia not covered by the Guimet Museum and pre-medieval Europe (although ancient French art will remain at the Museum of Popular Arts and Traditions).

In practice, there is no consensus in the West on the best way to organize non-European art. The Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York is unusual in that it has an "encyclopedic" collection covering art from around the world in all periods. But in Washington, the Smithsonian Institution runs the National Museum of African Art as a separate body. In Europe, in contrast, African and pre-Columbian art are often kept in ethnology museums.

The new French museum may be the first of its kind to use digital, interactive and other modern technology to help visitors around its collection. But other questions are still to be resolved, including how such a varied collection is to be organized and whether a curator or an ethnologist will be appointed to head the new museum. In an editorial Tuesday welcoming Chirac's decision to honor what it called "primitive" art, Le Monde said the government would also have to train new experts in "early art" and put aside money to fill "holes" in the collection.

Still, while the debate about the new museum may continue for some time, it is already apparent how it will end. After all, the Georges Pompidou Center carries the name of the last Gaullist president. President Valery Giscard d'Estaing built the Musee d'Orsay. And Mitterrand transformed Paris. Chirac may have more "great works" up his sleeve, but he can now feel confident that he will leave at least one monument to be remembered by.

Jon Levy/AFP
AWARDS CEREMONY — Prince Albert and Princess Caroline of Monaco at the annual Princess Grace Foundation awards in New York.

PEOPLE

IT'S pigeons above politics for **Brigitte Bardot**, who has denounced an extreme-rightist French mayor as unfeeling and contemptuous for exterminating pigeons infesting his town by gassing them. Bardot, a veteran animal rights campaigner, wrote to **Jean-Marie Le Chevallier**, the National Front mayor of Toulon, and blasted him for ignoring her advice about how to deal with the birds, her animal rights foundation said Wednesday. In the letter, Bardot noted that she had informed the mayor in June about how other French cities were handling surplus pigeons — for example, by sprinkling contraceptive pigeon feed about. "I expected a little understanding, but all I got was contempt and indifference," she complained. The former film star most recently caused a stir with her memoirs, "Initiales B.B.," in which she described the leader of the National Front, **Jean-Marie Le Pen**, as a "lovely, intelligent man."

□

James Chamberlin, the former drummer for the **Smashing Pumpkins**, pleaded guilty in New York to a charge of disorderly conduct for using heroin with the band's backup keyboardist, who died of an overdose. Chamberlin, 32, also agreed to undergo drug treatment. His court record will be sealed if he completes it; he will serve 15 days in jail if he fails. Chamberlin was arrested July 12 and charged with the misdemeanor of drug possession after **Jonathan Melvoin**, 34, died of an overdose at a Manhattan hotel. Chamberlin had faced up to a year in jail if convicted on that charge. The two injected heroin at the hotel on July 11, the police said. Eight days after Melvoin died, the band fired Chamberlin.

□

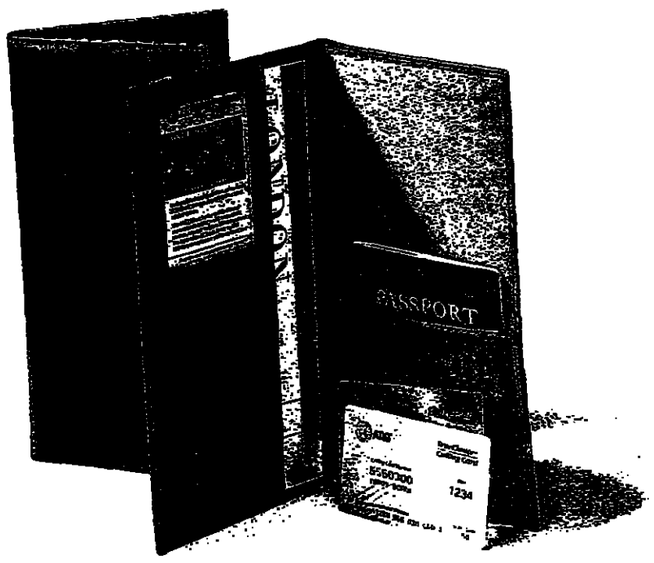
Michael Jackson flew into Seoul on Wednesday, welcomed by screaming fans and the disapproval of many conservative South Koreans. "We love you. Thank you," the Gloved One said softly into the microphone at a brief welcoming reception at the airport. The authorities deployed 3,600 policemen around the airport and at Jackson's hotel to keep the fans at bay. Jackson performs Friday and Sunday on the Seoul leg of his "HisTory" tour. His concerts had been strenuously opposed for months by a collective of South Korean Christian, civic and consumer organizations upset by the 1993 child molestation allegations against Jackson. In Kuala Lumpur, meanwhile, officials effectively shut Jackson out of Malaysia. The city turned down his application to stage a concert on Oct. 27, citing "the effect it would have on the young."

□

Harlem's second renaissance is getting a helping hand from Hollywood. **Robert De Niro**'s planned $3 million renovation of Minton's Playhouse got a $300,000 boost in the form of low-interest loans from New York officials. De Niro wants to reopen the restaurant and jazz club that was once a hub of Harlem's music scene, where greats like **Charlie Parker**, **Dizzy Gillespie** and **Thelonius Monk** played. **Charles Gargano**, Empire State Development commissioner, said the renovation of the 200-seat club would create 120 jobs and preserve an invaluable piece of Harlem history. It should open in about a year.

□

Russian and American historians have published a microfilm collection of more than 1,500 manuscripts by **Napoleon** and his entourage, an expert who worked on the project said Wednesday. The collection includes 32 pieces handwritten by the emperor, among them his letters, fragments of a romance novel Napoleon wrote in his youth, and notes on the margins of documents, said **Fyodor Petrov** of Moscow's State Historical Museum. Most of the manuscripts had been brought to Russia by **Count Grigory Orlov**, a 19th-century courtier and an ardent collector who lived in Paris, like many of the Russian nobility. Orlov acquired the manuscripts from Napoleon's long-time confidant **Count Charles Montholon**, who had followed the defeated emperor to his exile on the island of St. Helena and kept faithful recordings of Napoleon's life there, Petrov said.



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